The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate.

Every Senator Voting Except Mr. Dixon.

Thirty-three Republicans Vote for the Bill.

Five Republicans and Ten Democrats Vote No.

New Reconstruction Resolutions Proposed.

The Contested Seat in the House Settled.

Mr. Brooks Voted Out and Mr. Dodge Voted in.

Amendment to the National Currency Act.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

At about 3 o'clock the Civil Rights Bill was called up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, in a forcible speech of some length, gave his views. During the progress of this speech, it was whispered around that Senator MORGAN, who had been generally counted upon as one of those who would sustain the veto, had stated that he should vote for the bill. This news struck consternation among the friends of the veto, who had confidently relied upon seventeen votes, including Mr. MORGAN'S; and such, until to-day, was the estimate of all persons at all advised upon the facts. Mr. DIXON, learning Mr. MORGAN'S position, and knowing, therefore, that his vote could not save the veto, determined not to risk his health by coming out of his house. Mr. WRIGHT was present. Some two hours were spent, after Mr. DOOLITTLE concluded, in general discussion by Senators MCDOUGALL, SAULSBURY and DAVIS—the latter making with emphasis the following announcement: "Pass your Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill, and henceforth I am the enemy of your Government, and will spend the few feeble remnants of my life in efforts to overthrow it." About half-past six the Presiding Officer called for the vote upon the question: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the same notwithstanding?" Here the vast assembly was hushed in breathless attention. The result now depended upon the response of Mr. MORGAN, and as the Clerk progressed down the list and approached the name of that Senator, all eyes and ears were bent toward him, and when, in response to the call of his name, he answered "Aye," a tremendous round of applause, mingled with exclamations, went up from the galleries. The call went on, and directly the President announced that by a vote of 33 to 15 the bill had passed. Here again thunders of applause arose, some of the Senators joining. Mr. WADE and a few Republican members of Congress then upon the floor, attempted to shake the hand of Senator MORGAN, but that gentleman shook his head disapprovingly and declined to receive their congratulations. Upon the motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the passage of the bill was directed to be reported to the House, and the Senate adjourned. The President was advised this morning that Mr. MORGAN would vote for the bill, and that, so far as the Senate is concerned, the veto would not be sustained. Rumor, which is thousand-tongued to-night, ascribes Senator MORGAN'S veto to other influences than those of his own sense of duty. The country should know that Gov. MORGAN voted for the bill on its original passage, because of his conscientious conviction that it was right in principle; that it was the duty of the Government to grant this much to the race which the bill protects, and that, having so voted, he has not since become convinced that he was then wrong; and so his vote of to-day was consistently and honestly cast for the bill.

END OF THE DODGE-BROOKS CASE.

The Dodge-Brooks contested election case was emphatically settled to-day in favor of the contestant by a vote of 72 for DODGE to 62 for BROOKS. The best part of the day was consumed in the closing arguments. Mr. BROOKS finished his speech and himself in his second hour, and was followed very briefly by Mr. GRINNELL for Mr. DODGE, when Mr. DAWES began the closing argument on behalf of the majority report. The able Chairman of the Election Committee certainly did himself great credit in his elaborate and exhaustive speech. He went over the whole ground, and made the case clear enough to decide it in favor of Mr. DODGE. At the conclusion, Mr. RAYMOND occupied a few moments in defending Mr. DODGE from the charges derogatory to his character which Mr. BROOKS flung around so promiscuously through the whole of his speech. The various propositions were then voted upon. The proposition to refer the matter back to the people by declaring both seats vacant was lost, as was also the proposition to refer back to the Committee for further investigations. The resolution declaring Mr. BROOKS not entitled to the seat was passed by ayes 88, nays 58, and the resolution giving the seat to Mr. DODGE was adopted; ayes, 72; nays, 52. A considerable number of Republicans uniformly voted for Mr. BROOKS, and on the last resolution Messrs. Baker, Bromwell, Ingersoll, Farnsworth, Cullom and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Davis and Hale, of New-York; Defrees, of Indiana; Higby, of California; Latham and Whaley, of West Virginia; Marston, of New-Hampshire; Pike, of Maine; Paine, of Wisconsin; Spalding, of Ohio; Thayer, of Pennsylvania, and Van Horn, of Missouri, and Republicans, voted for Mr. BROOKS, a thing the Democrats will please remember when charging the majority with partisanship, for not a Democrat voted for Mr. DODGE, and no one can remember when a Democrat in the House in such a case voted in any other than a partisan way. Mr. DODGE was sworn in, and will hereafter represent the Eighth Congressional District of New-York. Mr. BROOKS goes home to be a candidate for reflection. Next Fall he boasts that he will come back with a majority that will appal the House like a voice of thunder. Perhaps he will, no one will object, if he has a clear title.

SENATOR LANE'S JOINT RESOLUTION.

Another session of deep interest, accompanied with occasional scenes of excitement, took place in the Senate this afternoon. Shortly after the Senate convened, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution for admitting of States lately in rebellion; the propositions suggested by the President in his letter of Aug. 15, addressed to Gov. SHARKEY, of Miss.; the conditions laid down as the terms of admission of representatives of these States, are repudiation of the Rebel debt, guarantee of the Federal debt, annuling ordinances of secession, and qualified suffrage to the colored people. Upon the discussion of this resolution, Senators LANE and WADE indulged in their hearts' content in criminations and recriminations, in somewhat severe personalities, and a great deal of sledge hammer tomahawk style of oratory. To Mr. WADE had been accorded heretofore the undisputed leadership in this muscular style of declamation, but he came near losing his laurels to-day in the contest with Mr. LANE who came well up or down, as the case may be, to the Wade standard. They had it, "nip and tuck," and at the close it was hard to determine who had the best of it, except in the premises upon which these two gladitorial orators fought. Mr. LANE earnestly sustained the President's policy, and announced that henceforth he should be found by his side defending him from the onslaught of Mr. WADE, whilst the latter reiterated the several naughty things he said yesterday and recently about the President and those who supported him.

THE TEST OATH.

The President sent to the House to-day a message communicating the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General in favor of a certain modification of the test oath, which will enable the Revenue and Post-office Departments to be more efficiently administered in the Southern States, in response to a Senate resolution on this subject, passed on Tuesday last. Postmaster DENNISON replies that at no time since the report of December last has any person been permitted to enter upon the duties of any office connected with that Department, or receive any salary or emoluments of such office, who did not first take the oath prescribed by acts of Congress, without alteration or explanation.

GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. GRANT'S reception to-night, the closing one of the season, is a grand affair. The capacious drawing-rooms and library are literally packed with guests. The President is present and stands between Gen. GRANT and MRS. GRANT, reviewing them by invitation of the General in receiving visitors. One of the company is ALEX. H. STEPHENS, quite a lion, surrounded by Senators and Representatives, most of them radicals, who give him cordial greeting. The members of the Cabinet and their families and the Diplomatic Corps are generally present. Several members of the Supreme Court, and a large number of military and naval officers are present. Congress men are well represented, and many respectable citizens of lesser note make at the brilliant assemblage. It is rumored that the ladies are, if possible, more elegantly and richly attired this evening than at any reception given in Washington this season.

STRAKOSCH'S OPERA TROUPE.

The dull monotony of Washington amusements is to be relieved next week by a short season of Italian Opera by STRAKOSCH'S Troupe, which has enjoyed great success at New-Orleans, Memphis and other Southern cities the past Winter. STRAKOSCH has several well-known and very excellent artists. GHIONI, CANIERA and Mme. STRAKOSCH are the *prima donne*, while SUNINI, the renowned basso, and MACAVERNI as tenor and MANCUSI as baritone, with able assistants, make up a highly respectable company. They will produce "Norma," "Il Barbiere di Sevigila," "La Traviata," "Lucrecia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Il Trovatore." The Washingtonians, who are literally *blase* with a surfeit of interior amusements, will enjoy one delightful week of opera. The prices have been put at a very reasonable figure.

CASE OF THE BRITISH SHIP MAGICIENNE.

The President transmitted to Congress to-day papers relative to claims on this Government of the owners of the British ship *Magicienne*, captured in 1863 by the United States ship *Onward*, sent into Key West for adjudication, upon the supposition that she had, in violation of the blockade, sailed from a port in possession of the insurgents, pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States at Key West; but the owners claimed damage for the capture and detention. This claim, though as the Secretary of State says, unquestionably just in principle, seemed to him as first presented by the British Minister, to be exaggerated in amount, and a proposition was consequently made to Lord LYONS to refer the question as to the sum properly due to an informal arbitration. This proposition was accepted, and the award of the arbitrators is $8,600. An appropriation of this amount is recommended to Congress.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The Treasury Department has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Sheffield relative to the rinderpest, inclosing a communication, based on scientific authority, showing by a large amount of evidence that an animal may be regarded as absolutely free if it does not exhibit signs of disorder within ten days afterbeing exposed to the contagion.

MILITARY STATISTICS FROM MEXICO.

The following is a translation of an extract taken from *La Sombia*, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico: "According to the official dispatches which have been published during the last seven months, from June to December, 1864, dating from the arrival of Maximilian, there took place 122 engagements between the French and Mexicans, of more or less importance, in which there were 1300 wounded and 3277 killed. In the year 1865 the number of engagements was 232, in which 1,279 were wounded and 5,674 killed; total, 6,951 killed and 2,979 wounded. Thus in the first seven months there was on an average 17 engagements per month; while in the remaining twelve months there has been nearly one a day, with the difference that the number of killed has fallen from an average of 8 to 5. At the beginning of last year the engagements were from 15 to 17 per month, while in December they had already reached 34.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the assessment of the annual income tax, will not require of farmers the return of the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families. The instructions to the Assessors will expressly authorize this relief.

THE PAPER TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided to take off all internal tax on paper, ink and type, and the materials that enter into their compositions.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

An account of a meeting of Republicans held in Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, now circulating freely in the newspapers, states that Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Member of Congress from that State, stated that he had no confidence in the President, &c. I am authorized to say that Mr. DELANO made no such statement; on the contrary, he made a speech on the occasion alluded to defending the President, and giving him his earnest support.

MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

The President also transmitted communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, addressed to him by those officers, suggesting a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.

He fully concurs in their recommendations; and as the subject pertains to the efficient administration of the revenue and postal laws in the Southern States, he earnestly commends it to the early consideration of Congress. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury confirms the names of Collectors of Internal Revenue, Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Collectors and Surveyors of Customs, &c., appointed since the overthrow of the rebellion in the Southern States, who have not been able to take literally the oath of office prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862. Besides these officers, a considerable number, perhaps the larger portion of those holding subordinate positions in the Revenue Departments, have been also unable to comply with the requirements of the statute. As a consequence, they have served without compensation, as their accounts could not be audited by the accounting officers of the Government.

Many of these officers have performed very important duties with fidelity, and not a few must be in great distress by reason of their inabilities. When the apportionments were made it was found that it would be difficult to find competent officers in many of the Southern Revenue Districts who could take the oath referred to, but so important did it seem to the President and the Cabinet, for the purpose of equalizing the public burdens, that the Revenue system should be established throughout the recently rebellious States with as little delay as practicable, and that the unpleasant duty of collecting taxes from an exhausted and lately rebellious people should be performed by her own citizens; that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment, and to appoint men of whose present loyalty there was no question, but who might have been, either willingly or unwillingly, during the rebellion, so connected with the insurgent State and Confederate Governments as to be unable to take the oath of office. This was not done from any disposition to disregard the law, but with an honest and sincere purpose of collecting the revenues with as little trouble to the tax-payers as possible. The country was in a peculiar condition; the rebellion had come to a sudden close; all resistance to the authority of the United States had ceased, and some seven millions of people, in a state of utter disorganization were left without any civil government whatever, and without even an adequate military protection against anarchy and violence. Under these circumstances, as it showed charity to be the duty of the Executive to proceed at once to establish the Federal authority and civil government in these States, so it seemed to be necessary to carry into effect the Revenue laws of the General Government. As the country was passing from a state of war to a state of peace, and the emergency seemed to be too pressing to admit of delay until the meeting of Congress, it was thought that the test oath might, in view of the great objects to be attained, in some cases be dispensed with, or rather that persons might be permitted to hold revenue offices who could take it only in a qualified form. No one could have regretted more than the President and the members of the Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course, but there seemed to be no alternative, and it was confidently hoped that under the circumstances of the case it would be approved by Congress. Among those whose names are presented to the President, the Secretary has no reason to believe that there is no one who can justly be charged with being instrumental in instigating the rebellion, although a few may have contributed to its support and continuance. Some with strong attachments for the Union had followed the States in which they lived into the war against the United States, under the baleful influence of the doctrine of State Sovereignty. Some had held office under the insurgent authorities, as the only means of supporting their families. Others, to escape conscription, or to be in a better condition to assist at the proper time the Confederate rule. Not one is known to have been a disunionist, or untriendly to the Government at the commencement of the war. A very slight change in the oath, a change that would not cover a particle of present disloyalty, would enable the most of them to hold the offices they are now so acceptably filling. Great loss to the Government, and great inconvenience to the Department, must result from the discontinuance of their services. After stating reasons at large why the oath should be modified, the Secretary says the rebellion grew out of antagonism of opinion between the people of the Free and Slave States; the legitimate result of a difference of institutions. With the abolition of Slavery all real difference of opinion, and all serious causes of estrangement ought rapidly to disappear. It will be a calamity, the extent of which cannot now be estimated, both to this nation and to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, if instead of looking to reconciliation and harmony, the action of the Government shall tend to harden and intensify a sectionalism between the Northern and Southern States. It is difficult to conceive of a more unfortunate course for the Government of the United States to pursue than to make tax-gatherers at the South of men who are strangers to the people. It needs no reference to history, although it is full of lessons upon this subject, to illustrate the fatal consequences of such a policy. Appended to this letter of the Secretary of the Treasury are the names of 49 persons acting as Assessors and Collectors in the Southern States who have not taken the oath of office without qualification. It is added that there are undoubtedly others whose names have not been received. It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Customs that the following-named persons are the only customs officers who have taken the oath in a modified form: James M. Mathews, Collector, Rappahannock, Va.; William S. Cratt, Collector, Georgetown, S. C.; Gordon Forbes, Surveyor, Yeocomico, Va.; Wm. Leitch, Surveyor, Charleston, S. C.; F. M. Robinson, Special Examiner of drugs, and Edgar M. Lazarus and J. F. Walker, Appraisers, Charleston, S. C. The Postmaster-General, in his communication, says as a means of restoring the business interests in the Southern States, and of aiding in the reestablishment of their constitutional relations with the Government, it was deemed important by the President and Cabinet that the mails should be introduced and Post-offices be reopened in those States as rapidly as possible; to which end the energies of the Department were promptly and have been continuously directed. Various causes have doubtless contributed to the failure in accomplishing all that was hoped for; but that resulting from the oath prescribed by acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, has not been the least, while it has been the one to which my attention has been most frequently called. This, as he is inclined to believe, has not been owing exclusively to there not being loyal persons who could take the oath, but to the limited compensation, most of the offices offering insufficient inducements to persons to act as Postmasters; and to the unwillingness of many, who might otherwise act, to do so, on account of the inconvenience and compromise of their positions which they fear would result from taking the oath when the majority of their neighbors consist of those who had in some form aided the rebellion. To obviate these difficulties in part recourse has been had to the appointment of women as Postmistresses, which has proved to be of doubtful utility to the service. And necessity has also compelled the appointment of very many ignorant persons incompetent to discharge the duties of their offices. As a remedy for the future, the Postmaster-General suggests a modification of the oath by inserting the word "voluntary" immediately preceding the word "sought," so that the clause would read: "That I have not neither voluntarily sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." This would enlarge the class of persons who could qualify as postmasters and mail contractors, and be in harmony, it seems to him, with the general provisions and purposes of the oath, and thus facilitate the speedy reestablishment of the postal service to the common benefit of all the sections of the country, for it must be borne in mind that while the people of the Southern States are more directly interested in the restoration, other States are also largely interested. It may be, he says, interesting to know that of the 2,268 mail routes in operation in the disloyal States, at the breaking out of the rebellion, the service of 787 only has been restored. That of the 1,481 Post-offices in those States, only 2,042 appointments of Postmasters have been made, of whom 1,177 only have qualified for office, 747 of them being males and 420 females. Of the 865 who have not qualified, it is believed that quite all of them have not done so because of the oath.

The Postmaster-General adds:

In justice to the Department, in view of the inefficient service as shown by the foregoing facts, no propositions for transportation of the mails for a fair consideration have been declined, while Postmasters have been uniformly and promptly appointed upon reliable recommendations. The Postmaster-General concludes by saying he need not enlarge upon evils resulting from a partial restoration of the postal service in the Southern States, nor upon the benefits to the Government and to the people of all sections of the country that would result from a more general and efficient restoration of that service. These papers have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, April 6.

PENSIONS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE reported, with amendments, the bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, an additional section of the act of July 14, 1862, or to entitle any one to two pensions at the same time. Another section repeals the authorization to detail clerks in the Pension Office, and empowered the Secretary of the Interior to detail clerks for the purpose of said section, or to secure the more effectual execution of the pension laws.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It amends section 21 so as to make it read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, any association making the deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, and registered and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to the value of the bonds at the then market value. The United States bonds so transferred and not delivered, but not exceeding 90 per centum of the amount of said bonds, at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall be in proportion to its paid-up capital as follows, and no more: to each association whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, but does not exceed $600,000, 50 per cent. of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds $600,000, but does not exceed $1,000,000, 60 per cent. of such capital; to each association, whose capital exceeds $1,000,000, and does not exceed $2,000,000, 80 per centum of such capital; to each association, whose capital exceeds $2,000,000, and does not exceed $3,000,000, 85 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, 90 per centum of such capital. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to retire and withdraw from circulation all worn or mutilated notes returned by any association whose circuiating notes are in excess of the limit herein prescribed until the circulating notes of such association shall be within the ratio prescribed for its capital; and any existing bank or banking association organized under the laws of any State which shall apply for authority to become a national bank, and which shall, on the question to be submitted, before the 1st day of October, 1866, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be entitled thereto, be entitled to receive authority to become a national bank; provided that banks of unimpaired capital in States which have heretofore secured the least ratable amount of circulating notes under the provisions of said act shall have preference in receiving such authority; and provided further that the entire amount of circulating notes to be delivered to banks now converted from State banks to National associations shall not exceed $10,000,000. And new associations may be organized in States and Territories which have heretofore secured the least ratable proportion of circulating notes under the provisions of said act; *Provided*, the total amount of circulating notes to be delivered to associations so organized shall not exceed fifteen millions of dollars until after the 1st day of October, 1866, if any portion of the ten millions of circulating notes allotted for the conversion of existing State banks shall remain unappropriated, the amount so remaining shall be used for the organization of new banks under this section.

RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved, That Senators and Representatives from either of the States lately in insurrection shall be admitted to Congress when it shall satisfactorily appear that such State has, in accordance with the advice of the President of the United States, passed laws annulling its ordinance of secession, ratifying the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery repudiating all rebel debts, recognizing the debts of the United States, and extending the elective franchise to all male persons of color residing in said State, over twenty-one years of age, who can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write their names, and also to all male persons of color, of like age and residence, who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and pay taxes thereon; provided that such Senators and Representatives shall possess all the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. LANE said the above contained the terms upon which Mr. JOHNSON was willing to reconstruct the Southern States.

Mr. BROWN inquired whether Mr. LANE had any assurance that the President was still in favor of the proposition above enumerated.

Mr. LANE—I have no assurance from the President of the United States on that or any other subject, but this I do know—that the Republican Party of which I am a member, is crumbling to pieces, and that every day we postpone the reception of these States increases the destruction of that party. I know further, Mr. President, that if both branches of the Congress of the United States pass that joint resolution, and the President does sign it, that it brings the Republican Party, and the President of the Republican party, again in harmony. It will continue the political power of this country in the hands of that party. Mr. President, I have been laboring for months to harmonize the President of the United States with the majority on the floor of Congress. I thought yesterday that there was a hope of securing such harmony. It did seem that some of the members of this body were disposed to harmonize with the President of the United States. I proposed to go very far to secure that harmony yesterday. While pursuing that course we are awakened by one of the most vindictive speeches that ever was made upon any official by either friend or opponent from the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE.) He charged my personal friend, a man who for two years sat beside me and whom I learned to respect and admire for his pluck, his ability, and his integrity, and to love for his manly virtues; a man whom I believed I originated as the candidate of the Republican Party for the second place within the gift of the people; a man whom I urged upon the Convention at Baltimore as their candidate; a man whose election I did my utmost to secure against the friends of the Senator from Ohio. In the most critical moment of that campaign, I was called upon to defend the candidates of the Republican Party against an assault, and to do that assault was made by the Senator from Ohio (WADE) yesterday. I defended the candidates of the Republican Party against that assault, and I defend the President of the Republican Party against a similar assault from the Senator from Ohio to-day. "A despot! A dictator!" In what? "Seeking to reconstruct the rebellious States," he says. In violation of the wishes of the Congress of the United States, when Mr. JOHNSON spoke his sentiments to the President (Mr. CHASE) I ask, Mr. President, what had Congress done? They had done this: Mr. LINCOLN had marked out the policy of reconstruction adopted by Mr. JOHNSON, and pursued by him since, and the people of the United States and the party to which the Senator from Ohio and myself belonged, had indorsed by triumphant majorities that form of a reconstruction policy. In violating the rules of the Congress of the United States, it was a despot for proposing to reconstruct the insurrectionary States, upon the theory expressed in that joint resolution, annulling the ordinances of secession, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing Slavery, repudiating the rebel debt or Confederate debt and indorsing the National debt, and extending the right of suffrage to all colored men who could read the Constitution of the United States and sign their names, and to all colored men who paid taxes upon $250 worth of real estate. Mr. President, I am not in conflict with the constituents of the Senator from Ohio as he is, but I will venture the assertion that outside of New-England there is not a single State in this Union—not one State but will by a majority vote to indorse the policy of reconstruction adopted by President JOHNSON and expressed in that joint resolution. You cannot go before the people of this country in a policy to give unqualified suffrage to the blacks. You cannot find a State in this Union outside of New-England, in my judgment, that will indorse such a policy. Restrict it to the qualification clause as the President of the United States recommends, and you can carry the Republican Union party everywhere and with unanimity. A despot for exercising a constitutional right in vetoing a bill of this body! Mr. President, had the Senator from Ohio occupied the position occupied by President JOHNSON, in my judgment he would have vetoed the Civil Rights Bill. A despot! What is the exercise of the veto power? If amounts merely to a vote to reconsider with the light of his reasons. When before has the exercise of a constitutional right justified a political friend of the President of the United States in denouncing that President as a despot and a dictator? The President has been and is now, in my judgment, as anxious to harmonize the difficulties of the Union Party as any Senator on this floor. If he was met in the same spirit that party would be reunited and this Union would be restored. His advances are met by insult. His advances are met by denunciation from the heads of the Republican Party upon this Senate floor in language without a parallel. So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I propose to-day and hereafter to take my position alongside of the President of the Republican Party and stand there unflinchingly defending him against the Senator from Ohio as I defended his predecessor against the Senator from Ohio. Mr. President, I would be glad to have that resolution laid upon the table for the present.

The CHAIR—That order will be entered if there be no objection.

Mr. WADE.—I cannot say why my friend from Kansas is so exercised this morning. I do not know why he should be so shocked by anything I have said or done. Sir, I have certainly said nothing in opposition to the project of constructing the States that he now brings before us, I believe, for the first time. When it was read, I thought it read very well. I am not at all sure that I should not be very willing to accept it. I want time to consider it. I do not know what is really in it. I do not know that I would accept it. I do not make any pledges of that. I have said nothing in opposition to his proposition, for really I do not know what is in it. I thought it sounded very well. But now, Sir, for my attack upon the President of the United States. As a Senator upon this floor, I care no more for the opinion of the President of the United States than I do for that of any Senator on this floor. Who is your President, that every man must bow to his opinion, if you please? Why, Sir, we all know him. He is no stranger to this body. We have measured him, Sir. We know his height, his length, his breadth and his capacity, about him, and you set him up as a paragon, and declare upon the floor of this Senate that you are going to wear his collar. Is that the idea, that you are going to be his apologist and defender on whatever he may propose? Is that the understanding of the Senator from Kansas? I do not think that his constituents will be quite satisfied with so broad a declaration that he is to wear any man's collar and follow him wherever he may go. Did I use harsh language toward the President yesterday? All I said, Sir, I stand by to-day and forever. What was the question upon which I made these observations? What has been the opinion of the President heretofore? What has been his action since? Here, Sir, are three millions of people, our friends, friends to the Government, who have generally come forward in its difficulty to help us through the war, sacrificed their blood and their lives to maintain the issue on our side, who were faithful to us through the whole of the difficulty, everywhere assisting our brave soldiers in the field, and laying down their lives to maintain our principles and minister in every way to the comforts of our brave men whenever they fell into the hand of these worse than savages that we were warring with; and now, sir, these men labor under one of the most frightful despotisms that ever settled down upon the heads of mankind. Three millions of people, say, exposed to outrages and insults and murder from the worst men that ever disgraced God's footstool, murdered, as we are told, every day, their lives taken away, their humanity trampled under foot, and when Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, endeavors to tender them some little protection, how are we met here? Every attempt of your "Moses" has been to trample them down, making them worse and throwing every obstruction in the way of anything proposed by Congress.....

Mr. LANE, of Kansas—Will the Senator from Ohio permit me to ask him a question?.....

Mr. WADE—Certainly.....

Mr. LANE—Is the report of your remarks of yesterday correct?.....

Mr. WADE—I don't know. I never look at the *Globe* to see such things. I suppose it is correct and I am not very apt to alter anything back.....

Mr. WADE continued: How, Sir, stands this matter? The President of the United States did at an early period profess to be the protector and friend of the Mass of these men, to lead them from bondage to liberty. How has it been? He has, to all appearances, became their inveterate, relentless foe, making violent war upon any member of Congress who dares to raise his voice or give his vote in support of any measure for the amelioration of the condition of the poor people. Talk to me about the President being their friend! When did it ever happen before, that a measure for the relief of suffering humanity, as broad as clear as this; was met with the veto of the President of the United States? And that, too, when he endeavors to make his objections to the measure without designating a single clause of the Constitution that he pretended had been violated.....

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, here again interrupted Mr. WADE to read the following extract from his (Mr. WADE'S) speech of yesterday: "The issue the President has made with Congress, the quarrel he has picked with Congress from the very commencement, is nothing more or less than a question of permitting rebels to occupy their old places on this floor for the used destruction of the Government, in my judgment and belief."

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said—I ask the Senator from Ohio to point to a single expression, either oral or written, where the President or the United States advised, advocated or urged the admission of other than truly loyal men upon the floor of either House of Congress.....

Mr. WADE—Is the Senator through?.....

Mr. LANE, of Kan., said—I am.....

Mr. WADE—I must answer the question in the first place with regard to the treatment of our friends in the South, three millions of people. I say he made a violent assault upon the Constitution, an assault upon the power of Congress in these repeated vetoes that are totally outside of any reason. Mr. WADE continued his animadversions upon the conduct of the President, alleging that his latest adviser was Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, who used to keep the records of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. HENDRICKS rose to say that the charge made by Mr. WADE in relation to Mr. VOORHEES was not true, and he wished to give it a square denial.

DEBATE ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

The morning hour expired at this point, and the veto message was taken up.

Mr. WADE continued his speech against the President's policy.

Mr. LANE rose at the conclusion of Mr. WADE'S speech and said: The Senator from Ohio, forgetting the position he occupies, has suggested that I have taken upon myself the collar of the President of the United States. I hurl the suggestion into the teeth of the Senator from Ohio as unworthy a Senator. We wear a collar! The pro-slavery party of the United States, backed by a Democratic Administration, sustained and supported by the army of the United States could not fasten a collar upon the handful of which I had the honor to be the leader. The fight the Senator from Ohio made in the chamber—and a gallant fight he made, aided by other Senators—would have been of but little avail had it not been for that other fight upon the prairies of Kansas, under the lead of your humble speaker. We wear a collar! Indicted for treason by a Pro-Slavery Grand Jury—hunted from State to State by a writ founded upon that indictment for treason—a hundred thousand dollars offered for my head! JIM LANE wear a collar! [Laughter] Mr. President, wherever he is known that charge is denied as false by both friend and enemy. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio to the statement I have read from his speech yesterday. The President of the United States is not here to answer for himself.

Mr. WADE—I wish he was.

Mr. LANE then read the extract given above, and he said he appealed to Mr. WADE to withdraw the serious charge he had made against the President. Toward the conclusion of his remarks he replied that he referred to the Connecticut election, one more victory like that he said would rank the Republican Party. It was the first scratch of the handwriting on the wall. It was not the defender of the President's speech of the 22d of February. He believed the President was excited [laughter] when he made it; he had been provoked to it by what had been said of him in Congress.

Mr. BROWN took the floor to correct a statement by Mr. LANE in relation to the position of Senators in the Winter Davis reconstruction bill. He, Mr. BROWN, had voted for universal suffrage in that bill, and he desired to retract that statement, and say that no proposition at any time looking to the readmission of the lately rebellious States would receive his vote unless it provided for universal suffrage without regard to color or race.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was not present when the Civil Rights bill was passed, but had he been here he should have voted for the measure. Since the passage of the bill in the Senate he had read the very able speeches of Messrs. BINGHAM and DELANO, of Ohio, and the objections to the bill as set forth in the veto message, and these had caused him to give the measure his earnest consideration. It contains propositions upon subject which men in whom we had undoubted confidence differ. He wished the bill could be placed in charge of the Judiciary Committee, and that Committee would frame one which would avoid the objections raised to it in this body, in the House, and by the Executive. He was desirous of preserving amicable relations between Congress and the Executive. There were three years yet of this administration, during which the country may live or perish. He had discovered the elements of a collision before the session of Congress, and he had striven and would strive to prevent it. He attributed many friends a disposition so far toward the President as though the Executive were unworthy of their counsel. He deprecated this feeling. Gentlemen belonging to the Union party denounced others of that party for supporting the President and his policy, and they called the President a traitor for arraying that policy. Mr. DOOLITTLE proceeded to show the adoption of this policy step by step by Mr. LINCOLN and his administration, its indorsement by Congress as late as March of last year, the reiteration of this policy by Mr. LINCOLN, in his speech but three days before his death, and the faithful adoption on the part of Mr. JOHNSON of the measures and policy adopted by and in process of consummation when the present Executive succeeded Mr. LINCOLN. The latter had been on the track on which the car of State was to move; the train was moving on, when in come some gentlemen who claim to be wiser than Mr. LINCOLN, and throw obstructions upon the track, and throw the car of State off the track. Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had received a dispatch informing him that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution requesting him to vote for the Civil Rights Bill, the President's objections thereto notwithstanding. He had already set forth at length his objections to the measure, and he could not vote for it, and would abide by the consequences. He entertained the highest respect for the gentlemen composing the Legislature of his State. But, standing where he did, he saw what they could not. They were at a distance, and influenced by party press, and persons interested in a continuation of disorder in the South. Mr. DOOLITTLE read letters from gentlemen of great intelligence sojourning in the South to prove that shameful misrepresentations of the real sentiments of the Southern people have been made by newspapers through their correspondents. One of Mr. DOOLITTLE'S correspondents says that the accounts in the Northern press are mere caricatures of Southern sentiment; and that he had never heard of any conspiracy, or effort, or intention of any kind, to resist the Government or the laws, or to oppress the negro.

Mr. DAVIS rose and said he would proceed a good deal like an October rain, with deliberation and very much at his leisure. He was opposed to speak against the Civil Rights Bill, and in favor of the veto. Toward the conclusion of his remarks Mr. DAVIS said if the bill now before the Senate became a law, he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government and to work for its overthrow. He wanted no bureaucracy to govern this country.

Mr. SAULSBURY took the floor and said—I rise to say, Sir, that in my judgment the passage of this bill is an inauguration of revolution. It is well, Sir, that the American people should take warning and set their house in order, for it is impossible that the people will patiently submit to it. Heaven knows that we have had enough of bloodshed, enough of mourning in every household. There are too many new-made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to execute this law in any State of this Union, and in my judgment this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. In my own State, an humble State in point of numbers, but a State of gallant sons, your law will never be observed by the Judiciary of that State, most of them of the Republican Party. There is not, I say, a Republican Judge, we never had a Judge so dead to the teachings of the great luminaries of the law as to attempt to enforce such a flagrantly unconstitutional law or act as this. I shall not again enter upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the act. But, Sir, if it be not grossly, palpably, flagrantly unconstitutional, then five and twenty years of some diligent study of the law have availed me nothing. In conclusion, Mr. SAULSBURY predicted that the passage of this bill would lead to bloodshed, war and disunion.

Mr. YATES simply wished to say, let the Union people of this country and their Senators and Representatives march forward in performance of their duty, and let them do it now and hereafter.

Mr. MCDOUGALL spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional, one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress.

THE VOTE ON THE VETO.

The vote was then taken on the question—"Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" And the result was as follows:

YEAS—FIRST PASSAGE.	YEAS ON THE VETO.
Anthony,	Anthony,
Brown,	Brown,
Chandler,	Chandler,
Clark,	Clark,
Conness,	Conness,
Cragin,	Cragin,
Dixon,	Dixon,
Edmunds,	Edmunds,
Foot,	Foot,
Foster,	Foster,
Grimes,	Grimes,
Henderson,	Harris,
Howard,	Henderson,
Howe,	Howard,
Kirkwood,	Howe,
Lane, (Ind.)	Kirkwood,
Lane, (Kansas,)	Lane, (Ind.)
Morgan,	Morgan,
Morrill,	Morrill,
Nye,	Nye,
Poland,	Poland,
Pomeroy,	Pomeroy,
Ramsey,	Ramsey,
Sherman,	Sherman,
Sprague,	Sprague,
Stewart,	Stewart,
Sumner,	Sumner,
Trumbull,	Trumbull,
Wade,	Wade,
Willey,	Willey,
Williams,	Williams,
Wilson,	Wilson,
Yates.	Yates.
All Unionists.	*All Unionists.*
NAYS—FIRST PASSAGE.	NAYS ON THE VETO.
Buckalew,	Buckalew,
Cowan,	Cowan,
Davis,	Davis,
Doolittle,	Doolittle,
Guthrie,	Guthrie,
Hendricks,	Hendricks,
McDougall,	Johnson,
Nesmith,	Lane (Kansas,
Norton,	McDougall,
Riddle,	Nesmith,
Saulsbury,	Norton,
Stockton,	Riddle,
Van Winkle,	Saulsbury,
Three Unionists and nine Democrats.	Van Winkle,
NOT VOTING.	Wright.
Creswell,	*Five Unionists and ten Democrats.*
Doolitt

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6, 1866.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C	114	4200	Erie R.	74⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C...	104⅝	1100	do	74⅝
83,000	do	104⅝	900	do	74⅝
9,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.O.'62.	104	25	do	74⅝
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.O.'62	104	100	do	74⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	91¾	300	do	74⅝
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do	74⅝
	First Series...	100⅛	100	do	b10
50,000	do	100	100	do	b10
2,000	do	100	40	Erie R. P	80
2,000	do	100	2000	Reading R.	105⅝
10,000	do	100	100	do	105⅝
5,000	do	100	200	do	105⅝
7,000	Virginia 6s	68	800	do	105⅝
2,000	N. Car. 6s	64¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	93
1,000	Mo. 6s, 2d & 3d...J.		800	do	93
	Issue	75½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82
	868 Coun. State 6s	95	300	do	82
8,000	N.Y.St.7s, Houn-		100	do	82
	ty Loan	100¼	400	do	82¼
2,000	O. & M. Ur	25	100	do	s10
20,000	do	24½	200	do	81¾
8,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '67 W.	101½		25 Panama R	251
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	61	100	Ill. Cen. R	b10
4,000	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	94	300	Cleve. & Pitts	99
7,000	P...s t.W. & Ch. 3d.	97¾	7700	do	99¾
10,000	do	97¾	200	do	99¾
1,000	Ohio & A. 1st M.	80	400	do	99¾
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	80¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	77
5,000	Mich So. & N. Ia.	94⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P	58
5,000	M. & P. del C. 1st M.	93⅜	200	do	58
10,000	Am. Gold	105	700	do	58⅛
	5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	110	10	Chi. & R. I.	111
20	Continental Bank	98	1.0	do	111⅛
25	Imp. & Trad. B'k	110	100	do	111⅜
50	Com. National B'k	110	800	do	111⅜
10	Fourth N. Bk	101	100	do	111⅜
100	Corn Ex. Bk	97	200	do	111⅜
2.0	West. U. Tel	58	200	do	111⅜
	do	58	100	do	b10
100	do	58	100	do	3d call
	do	58⅛	10	C. Pur. & Quin	113
	9 West. U. Tel. Rus.		16	M. & F. D. U. Ins. Co	98
	Extension	108	24	New-Jersey Cen	107
300	Union Nav. Co	1.8½	40	do	107⅜
400	Quick. Min. Co	40½	100	do	107⅜
200	do	40⅝	50	do	108¼
50	Del. & Hud. C	135	22	do	107⅜
100	Brans. Land	8¼	1.0	P. F. W. & C	98
200	N. Y. Central	92	100	do	98⅝
100	do	92⅝	100	do	98⅝
100	do	92⅝	400	do	98⅝
10	do	92⅝	100	do	98⅝
100	do	92⅝	100	do	b10
100	do	92⅝	100	do	2d call
100	do...2d call	b40	100	Ath. & T. H	99¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	108	100	Mar. & Chi. 3d Pr	21
100	do	109½	100	M. & C. 1st P	b60

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$11,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.O.'62	104⅝	500	Reading R	106⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O.	104⅜	300	do	106⅝
10,000	Treas. 6s	91	200	do	105⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s	72⅜	50	M. So. & N. I.	80⅝
16,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	300	do	82⅜
2,000	M. L. S. & W. 1st M.	87	10.0	do	82
100	Chem. Coal Pr	43⅝	308	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛
100	do	43⅝	18.0	do	79⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	40⅜	4.0	Cleve. & Tol	103¼
500	Erie R	74	300	Chic. & R. Is	112⅝
1000	N. Y. Cen	92⅜	400	do	112⅝
200	do	92⅜	800	do	112⅝
50	Pac. Mail Scrip	192	100	do	112⅝
100	Chic. & N. W	58	100	do	113⅜
100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	64¾	1000	Chi. & R. Is	113⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	s3	43⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¼
100	Spruce H. C.		4⅝	800	do	82
100	do	s3	4⅝	100	do	82¼
100	N. Y. Cen		92⅛	100	do	82¼
100	do	s3	92⅛	100	do	b3
100	do	b3	92⅛	100	do	82
500	Erie Railroad	s3	74⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛
100	do	s3	74⅛	200	do	s3
400	do	c	74⅛	200	do	c
900	do	s3	74⅛	21.0	do	c
100	do	b3	74⅛	130	do	79⅝
400	do		74⅜	100	do	79⅝
300	do	c	74⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	r-d 111
300	do		74⅜	100	do	111⅛
100	do	s3	74⅜	200	do	b10
100	Hud. Riv. R.	c	108⅛	7	do	s3
100	do		109⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	58
200	Reading R		106⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	58⅛
100	do	b30	106⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	r-d 98

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Spruce Hill Coal		5	100	Reading R	106⅛
200	do		4⅞	200	do	106⅜
100	do	s3	5	200	M. S. & N. I. R	c 81⅜
100	do		5	900	do	81⅜
100	do	b3	5⅛	200	do	81⅜
500	do	s3	5⅛	100	do	81⅜
100	Mariposa Pr		18	200	do	81⅜
200	N. Y. Cen	s3	92⅛	100	do	b10
100	do		92⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	r-d 111
100	do		92⅜	100	do	111
100	do		92	100	do	s3
100	do	b3	92⅛	300	Chic. N. W. P.	s3
500	Erie Railroad		74⅜	100	do	
100	do	s3	74⅜	100	do	
100	do	s30	73	100	do	b10
100	do		74⅛	100	do	b10
100	do	s30	77	200	do	s3
200	Hudson R. R.		109	200	do	s3
150	Olev. & Pitts		79⅛	100	do	b10
200	do		79⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	r-d
500	do	s30	78⅞	100	do	b30
200	Mariposa Min		11	100	do	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer		25	500	Erie R	76
1100	Spruce Hill C		5⅛	200	do	76⅛
100	do		5⅛	100	do	76⅛
100	do	b3	5⅛	3100	do	76⅛
200	do	s10	5	200	do	s60
600	New-York Cen	s3	92⅜	700	do	76⅝
100	do	b3	92⅜	100	do	76⅝
300	do		92⅜	2000	do	s3
100	do	b3	92⅜	600	do	b3
100	Canton Co		47⅜	100	Hud. R. R.	b3
1200	Cleve. & Pitts		79⅛	100	do	109
100	Chic. & N. W. P.	b3	58⅜	100	Chic. & R. Is.	r-d 114⅛
100	do	b3	58⅜	700	Reading R	106⅜
100	P., F. W. & C.	r-d	98⅜	100	do	106⅜
200	do	b3	98⅜	1100	Mich. S. & N. I.	b3 81

FRIDAY, April 6—P. M.

The price of Gold was weak to-day at 127¼ @¾ cent. There was an appearance of firmness at the very close of business last night, but the cheaper rates for Exchange this forenoon—106@106⅛ on London—discouraged speculation. These terms are the very lowest for first-class Bills made, we believe, since the months of November and December, 1860, when Gold was imported on account of the difficulty of negotiating Exchange on this side on the first troubles of the Civil War. On Paris the rate is f. 5 80@5 81¼ to the dollar. A fair business is reported by some of the Bill Brokers for the mail to-morrow, but as a rule, the complaint is pretty general of the difficulty of placing large sums at even the reduced quotation. There is a Custom-house demand for Gold this week to the extent of $400,000 to $500,000 per day, but this has no decided effect upon the Gold Room. The supply for cash delivery is moderately easy.

Since the advance in the rate of money to the Brokers to 6 ₰ cent. there is a free supply from lenders, and the amounts offered to-day are, if anything, in excess of the demand. The Government securities are a fraction easier on the 7-30s, while the 5-20s, after selling at 104 this morning, recovered to 104¼ at the Second Board.

There is an improved demand for the Railways, and a free disposition to extend the speculation for a rise over the general list of New-York and Western and Reading Roads. New-York Central and Erie were rather the favorites to-day. The dealings in Erie were quite large, and at an advance of 4 ₰ cent. on the cheapest sales of yesterday morning. It might appear somewhat singular that the stock should advance on the bearish movements of a leading and heretofore esteemed controlling Director of the Road, were it not for the discreditable transactions of this gentleman with the Stock Exchange yesterday and this morning in Michigan Southern. As his influence *now* stands, and with the prevailing feeling against his conduct in Wall-street, it seems doubtful whether he will be suffered to have things his own way much longer, even in the Erie Direction, blind and devoted as the majority of that Board have been to his financial lead and arbitrary control for years past. The question is one of self-respect for their own determination.

The Relief Bill in favor of the New-York Central Company passed the Assembly at Albany to-day by the large vote of 73 to 49, with every prospect of the concurrence of the Senate and the approval of the Governor. On the Rock Island Stock there is further talk of an early extra division of surplus income, in one shape or another, and the price is up to 118¼@114, ex regular Dividend, equal to 118¼@119 last week. The temporary *corner* in Michigan Southern was relieved after the large settlements of yesterday, and the dealings have returned to about the prices of a week or ten days ago. Reading attracts more attention, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne are active at improving prices.

The following quotations were made after the Boards adjourned in the afternoon. The market was firm and generally upward. There was increased eagerness to buy Erie, and sales were made as high as 73 ₰ cent. At 5:30 P. M. the figures stood:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	91¾	91⅝	Missouri 6s	72½	72⅝
U. S. 6-20s	104	104⅛	North-west	28	28⅜
U. S. 7.30s	103⅛	103	N. West Pref	34⅝	34⅝
N. Y. Central	91⅞	92⅛	Rock Island	118¼	114⅝
Erie	74⅜	77½	Fort Wayne	89¾	90⅜
Hudson	109	109¼	Cumb'land Coal	45	45⅛
Reading	106⅜	107	Quicksilver	40¾	40¾
Mich. Southern	82	82⅛	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47	47⅜
Pittsburgh	79¼	79⅜	Ohio Certificates	25	24⅞
Prairie du Chien	98	98	American Gold	127⅝	127⅞
Tennessee 6s	90⅝	90⅝	Bills on London	106¼	106¼
Pacific Mail	212	212			

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Union	120	People's	115
America	137	Market	110¼
Phœnix	90	Corn Exchange	112
Tradesmen's	103	Continental	97¼
Butchers & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	101
Mechanics' Exch'ge	109	Commonwealth	100¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	103	New-York County	99
Ocean	96	Bank	99
American Exchange	114	Manufac. & Mech	98
Pacific	105	Central National	114
Chatham	105	First National	103¾
Bank of Republic	106	Fourth National	103¾
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	107
Irving	110	Oriental Bank	105
Metropolitan	121		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¼	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	77
Erie 1st M. conv.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	93
Erie 1st M. mort., sinking fund	88	Chic. & Mil. 2d M	83
Erie 2d M. mort., 1859	89	Chic. & P. du C. 1st M	93
Erie 3d M. mort., 1862	88	Chic. & Alton 1st M	93
Hud. R. 1s, 1st M.	101	Chic. & Alton 2d M	83
Hud. R. 1s, 2d M.	101	Mil. & Chic. R. R. 1st M	93
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Clove. & P. 2d M. conv	92
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, 1882	108	Clove. & P. 3d mort	70
Chi. R. I. & P. 1st M. 1882	108	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M	82
N. Ind. Genl. Ldge '66	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	80
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d M	80
Pacific R. R. 7s, 6 yrs	93	Ohio & Miss. 3d M	80
Alton & S. R. 1st M. 8s	93	Mil. & Miss. 1st M	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 7s	93	Mil. & Pra. du Chien 1st M	93
Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 7s	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	77
Chi. & N. W. int. 7s	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	100

It is stated on the street to-day that Mr. DANIEL DREW caused an injunction to be served upon his Broker, Mr. DAVID GROSSBECK, restraining him from paying over the cash difference growing out of the settlement of 2,300 shares Michigan Southern, upon which he defaulted yesterday. The stock, as noticed in our last paper, was bought in for account of Mr. GROSSBECK, under the rule of the Stock Board, and by his order, as the Broker had not been furnished with the Stock by his principal. This course was taken because the Brokers to whom the Stock was due, as well as the President of the Exchange Board, had been enjoined not to settle the transaction under the usual rule. The second injunction was also nullified by the prompt action of Mr. GROSSBECK. After the process had been served, he paid over the Money to the injured party on his own account and for his own credit as a member of the Exchange, assuming all the responsibility of recourse upon Mr. DREW.

We have been furnished with the following certified copies of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of the New-York Brokers and Bankers on the question of taxing sales on their own account. In the Court below, Justice NELSON decided both cases against the Government. In the Supreme Court his decision was *reversed* in the case of the Brokers, and *affirmed* in the case of the Bankers. The latter is most important, as settling the principle that all persons or firms who have taken out a license as Banker or Bankers, to prosecute the business of buying and selling for their own account without being subject to the tax on sales, (or required to render a return of such sales,) which they would have to pay and render if acting as Brokers.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE CASE OF THE NEW-YORK BROKERS.

The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert L. Cutting et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The question proposed for our decision in this case involves the construction of the 99th section of the act of 30th June, 1864.

The act of 1864 is entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of Government and for other purposes." It imposes specific taxes upon a large list of articles manufactured or sold, and prescribes the mode of assessing and collecting them. In addition to these, it imposes certain taxes on all persons carrying on certain "trades or professions" enumerated. The persons upon whom this tax is assessed to receive what is called a "license," which is the evidence of permis ion to exercise such trade or calling in consequence of payment of this tax or duty. Among these is the trade or employment of broker, mentioned in the 9th paragraph of the 79th section of the act. Brokers are required to pay fifty dollars for a license. The act also defines the duty of such as are those business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, exchange, coin, money, bank-notes, promissory notes, or other securities." Other species of the genus broker are indicated by the affix to the general term, as well as by special definition, such as "pawn-brokers," "cattle-brokers," &c., &c. Besides, the tax paid by auctioneers and the different species of brokers, under form of a license or permission "to prosecute their trade, business or profession," they were required to pay certain duties on the sales made by them respectively.

Being by means of these licenses brought within the cognizance of the revenue officers, and into a quasi-official relation with them, they were required to make "returns, assessment, and collection of these duties" under certain penalties. By the 90th section "all brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, shall be subject to pay the following duties and rates of duty upon the sales of merchandise, produce, gold and silver, bullion, and foreign exchange, &c., and shall also be subject to all the provisions of the act for making returns, assessments and collection of the duties."

Now, the ninth paragraph of the 79th section, after defining a broker to be one "whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate purchases or sales," &c., required him also to make oath "that all his transactions are made for a commission. This clause might have been construed to forbid a licensed broker to purchase or sell stocks, &c., on his own account, so that his sales being made through the interposition of another broker, might be made liable to tax. But it has been construed to release him from the necessity of making any return of sales made for himself, or from paying any tax on such sales.

But there was no good reason why these transactions in stocks, bullion, &c., by a broker, for his own profit, should not be liable to the same tax or duty imposed on the same class of transactions when made for other parties. Besides, such construction gave great opportunities for evading the tax altogether. To obviate this difficulty, an act was passed on the 3d of March, 1865, to amend the act of 30th June, 1864. Among other things, it amends the ninth paragraph of section seventy-nine, by inserting after the words "other securities," the words "*for themselves or others*," and by striking out from said paragraph the words, "and shall make oath or affirmation that all his transactions are made for a commission."

The intention of this amendment might have been better provided for by an amendment of the 99th section, but it cannot be doubted that the meaning of the act was to subject sales made by a broker for himself to the same taxes as those made for others.

The definition of a broker will now read, in the section as amended, "whose business it is, as broker, to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities *for themselves or others*."

That it was the intention of Congress to subject the sales made by brokers for themselves to the same duties as those made by them for others, cannot admit of a doubt, though it must be admitted their intention is rather obscurely expressed.

The judgment or the Circuit Court *is therefore reversed* and a *venire de novo* awarded.

THE CASE OF THE NEW-YORK BANKERS.

The United States, plaintiff in Error, vs. Harvey Fisk et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents a question not considered or decided in the case of United States *vs.* Cutting. The defendants in that case were brokers, and were held liable to pay the duties and rates of duty prescribed by the 90th section of the act of March 3, 1865, when or the sales were made for themselves or for others.

In this case defendants are bankers, "doing a general business as such, making returns and paying the taxes and taxes imposed by law upon those kinds of deposits. As such they negotiated and sold for the United States large amounts of Government securities

At the same time they bought and sold Government securities for themselves, and not for others or by a commission.

Are they liable to pay the duties imposed by the 90th section upon "brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers," in addition to those imposed upon them as "bankers"?

The first paragraph of the 79th section, which concerns bankers as distinguished from brokers, is as follows:

"Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license; when using or employing a capital exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars, two dollars. Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act."

The 110th section prescribes the additional duties (beside the license tax) to be paid by "any person, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking." We need not enumerate them.

In the construction of statutes, it is the duty of the Court to ascertain the clear intention of the legislature. In order to do this, Courts are often compelled to construe "or" as meaning "*and*," and again "and" as meaning "or."

The purpose and intent of the Legislature in the amendment made to the ninth paragraph was evidently not to change the correct definition given of the term "broker," and to make it mean that every one who sold his own stock was a broker, and liable to pay $50 for a license. The obvious purpose of the amendment was to compel brokers to render an account of all sales made, whether for themselves or others, and to pay the duty on them. As in other the case in statutes, though the intention is clear, the words used to express it may be ill chosen.

The evil intended to be remedied by the amendment was transparent. If the amendment had been properly expressed, it should have been added as a proviso to the ninety-ninth section, which related to the rates of duty to be paid on sales made in the stock market by brokers or others licensed and doing business as such, and in the preceding case the Court has so construed it.

Now, a banker pays a much higher license than a broker, and is permitted to "prosecute or carry on" the business or profession of a broker *without paying any further license*, but if he prefers he may not combine that business with his own. The 110th section

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

[redacted]

for THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., 1st of May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 7,343 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 1,176 bags Corn Meal, 980 bushels Corn, 1,190 bushels Oats, 259 bbls. Pork, 639 pkgs. Cut Meats, 944 pkgs. Lard, 18 pkgs. Beef, and 20 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6 75@$6 87½ ₰ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—Is in limited request at former rates.

CANDLES—Are quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been rather more freely dealt in at former figures, including Java at 37½c.@38c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@33c.; Laguayra at 30c.@32½c.; Rio at 14½c.@31c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold. Sales, 1,500 bags.

COTTON—Has been freely offered, and has been in moderate demand at declining rates. Middling, 37½c. @39c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,600 bales, against receipts of 1,441 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	13,481
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	340,374
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	922,155
Exports from Sept. 1 to April 3, bales	353,296

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day as follows: Jobber's prices—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 25c.; Bittsfield, 18c.; Shawmut, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 40c.; Bates B's, 31c.; Langdon, 30c. Prints—Merrimac W, 22c.; Merrimac 60, 21c.; Garner 56, 20c. Flannels—Lafayette, 14½c. Delaine—Manchester, 22½c.; Pacific, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 19c.; Victory, 17c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Lonsdale, 25c. Canton Flannels—Lacoma ₰, 35c.; Nashua, 27c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's T X L prices unchanged.

FIRE—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at unaltered figures.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, but steady in price.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour to-day, at full rates for the suitable brands, but at a shade easier prices for inferior and common grades. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., including Extra State at $6 60@$7 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $7@$8 20, chiefly at $7 10@$7 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping, brands, at $8 20 @$8 85 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 25
Extra State	7 00	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 20	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 00	@15 50

Southern Flour is in limited request and heavy. Sales since our last 540 bbls., at $6 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10 05@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 25@$11 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine, at $4 50 @$5 50 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 80@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—The market for foreign has been quiet, and prices have been depressed.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been more sought after, and have been quoted firmer, on very moderate offerings. Sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels, including very choice White Canada at $2 90; good White Western at $2 85; Milwaukee Club at $2 65@$1 70; the latter rate for No. 1 in store; Chicago Spring at $1 62@$1 65; and Amber State at $2 40 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more actively inquired for at advancing prices. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels at 73c.@77c. for unsound, and 77c.@79c. in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, 79½c. @80c., for new Yellow and 81c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in less request, but very firm, including State at 66c.@67c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 56c.@56c.; old Western at 56c.@58c.; new Western at 50c.@52c., Canada at 57c.@58c. ₰ bushel. Rye has been dull; 3,000 bushels sold at 80c. ₰ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Sales 4,000 bushels Canada East at $1 15 ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee last week, and the week before, as reported by Lowe & Co. notice that: "The Flour market during the past week has been moderately active and prices have been firmly maintained. The shipments exceed the receipts by about 1,000 barrels ₰ day, which is about the quantity daily manufactured by the city mills. Freights to New-York, by all rail $1 20 ₰ barrel; to Boston and Portland, $1 30. Receipts for week, 5,107 barrels. Shipments for week, 12,606 barrels. The Wheat market during the past week has been quieter than usual, but a very confident feeling has been manifested, and the receipts have been readily distributable to the extent of some stringency prevailing in money matters. The receipts have continued small, owing to the active demand from the interior mills and to the upper Mississippi being still closed to navigation, thus preventing the lots stored on and west of that river from coming forward. The arrivals during the coming week are likely to be unusually light, the heavy rains of the night before last having done much damage to the railroads. The stock in store here is held very firmly, and instead of accumulating as usual at this season, is being reduced under the steady demand from the local millers, and for shipment by rail to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other sections where the crop was damaged and defficient last Fall. The season is backward, and as yet farming operations have not commenced to any extent, and weather until within the past few days, having been remarkably cold. The temperature now is much more Spring-like, and sowing in this State will probably commence in a few days. The ice in the river here having been washed away, by the recent heavy rain, vessels can now load at the elevators. Shipments, however, for the lower lake ports cannot be made until the mouth of Mackinaw is open, and the impression is that the ice in that point is not likely to give way before the first of next month. Last year the straits were open on the 20th of April. As yet Lake Freights are quiet. A charter at 9c. on Wheat to Cleveland is reported. Vessels for Buffalo can be engaged at 9c.@9½c. on Wheat, and Oswego vessels could probably be had at 15c. The stock of Wheat in store is estimated at 1,435,000 bushels, against 803,681 bushels at corresponding date last year. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 24,630 bushels, against 5,775 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 17,688 bushels by rail. We quote No. 2 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 4c. ₰ bushel storage to 20th April next, at $1 48@$1 52½; No. 1 do. at $1 72@$1 73. White Canada ranges from $1 85 to $2.

MALT—North River Bale is in fair demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for common to choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request, including last year's crop at 26c.@56c., and two years' old at 12c.@ 25c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Have been sparingly dealt in at declining prices.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand and steady.

LIME—Has been in limited request at somewhat irregular prices.

LUMBER—Has been moderately dealt in at uniform figures.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, and steady in price, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 86c.@97c.; Cuba at 85c.@90c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet yet steady, including Spirits of Turpentine at 92c.@95c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at 5c 25@5c 75; Resin at $3@$15 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$3 75 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Refined do. at $1 20@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Refined do. at $2 40@$2 50; Crude Straits at 90c.@95c.; Refined do. at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Lard at $1 50@$1 60; Refined do. at $1 70@$1 80; Linseed at 90c.@95c.; Refined do. at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@47c.; Refined do. at 70c.@72c.; Benzine at 30c.@32c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, but at easier prices. Sales since our last 6,600 bbls., in lots, at $26 87½@$28 for new Mess, closing at $26 regular; $24 75@$25 87 for new prime mess; $24@ $26 50 for new Prime Mess, $25 50@$25 75 for this Mess, $21 50@$22 for new Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. new Mess, April, May and June delivery, sellers' options, at $26@$26 25 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats have been quite active at 11¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 970 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request and heavy. Smoking Cumberland Cut at 14¾c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.@13½c.; Long Ribbed, 16c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@ 16c.; Long Cut Hams at 16¾c.@18½c. ₰ lb.; sales 1,650 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and heavy at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Lard is in request at drooping rates; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@ 16¼c. here, and 18¾c. for very choice to arrive f. o. b. Beef has been in fair demand at $15@$19 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are in demand at $37@$39 ₰ bbl.; sales 540 bbls. Butter is in less request at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 26c.@45c. for Western. Cheese is dull at 16c.@23c. ₰ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.	
Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₰ lb	60@63
New-Jersey State—half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb	55@60
New-York State—fair to prime, ₰ lb	50@55
OLD CROP BUTTER.	
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₰ lb	55@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₰ lb	50@55
Half-firkin tubs, Dairies—choice to fancy, ₰ lb	55@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—good to fine, ₰ lb	50@55
Half-firkin tubs, Dairies—fair to good, ₰ lb	45@50
Ordinary State—which rots, ₰ lb	40@45
Cumberland Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₰ lb	45@50
Cumberland Dairies—firkins—fair to good, ₰ lb	40@45
Michigan and Illinois—firkins—fair to prime, ₰ lb	40@45
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₰ lb	35@40
Common Western—firkins, ₰ lb	30@35
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₰ lb	40@45
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₰ lb	40@45
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₰ lb	60@65
CHEESE.	
Factory-made Dairies—first quality	22@23
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	20@21
Farm Dairies—first quality	21@22
Farm Dairies—second quality	19@20
Farm Dairies—common	17@18
Orange County—fair skimmed	16@18

RICE—Has been in more demand, including Carolina at $11

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LADIES' CENTRAL CENTENARY ASSOCIATION of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold their first public meeting in St. Paul's Church, 6th-av., corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock. Chief-Justice CHASE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will occupy the chair. Addresses will be delivered by Chief-Justice CHASE, the Hon. Judge LAWRENCE, Member of Congress from Ohio, and the Rev. Bishops JANES and SIMPSON. The singing will be led by the associated choirs of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this City, under the direction of JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—REV. LOWELL SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Second (native) Church in Honolulu, who sails on the 11th inst. on his return, will deliver an address SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS'), on the missionary work in the Sandwich Islands as he has personally known it during a residence of 28 years. All classes of the public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—EAST 14TH-ST., (opposite the Academy of Music.)—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be preached in this Church (D. V.) by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, April 8; Rev. T. JAGGAR, Rector of the Anthon-Memorial Church, April 15; Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, April 22.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society will be held on April 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av. Some interesting statements will be given of the work of the Bible readers. Addresses are expected from Rev. Drs. BOARDMAN, MONTGOMERY and DURYEA.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 45th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. BARES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. SMYTH, who will also deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all.

INSTALLATION.—FOURTEENTH-STREET Church.—Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK will be installed Pastor of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SABBATH EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH. Rev. Drs. ABA D. SMITH, SHEDD and COE are expected to take part in the exercises.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.—41ST-ST. near 8th-av.—Public service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The whole service in recognition of this Church will be held on next WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, D.D., Rev. J. BUDDINGTON, D. D., and others. The public are invited.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, RECTOR of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW EVENING, April 8. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Surpliced choir, with full Choir, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D. WILL preach at the Bedford-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING, April 8, subject (by request)—*The Whole Family in Heaven.* In the evening several young converts will be baptized. Public revival meetings on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Inquiry meetings MONDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services LORD'S DAY, April 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, DURAN G. BRIGGS. Subject for the morning: *The Birthday of the Lord Jesus.* For the evening: *Second Advent.* Baptism in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of 7th-av.—The 14th anniversary of the Sunday-schools of this Church will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON next, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. F. SOMERS, D. D., and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

MAYOR HOFFMAN, REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA and others will deliver addresses at the opening of the Free Reading Room, connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 24 Varick-st., near Canal, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING, DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.—10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. BULLENE, the inspirational lecturer, will speak to the subject: *Is the Bible inspired?* in the morning, and those selected by spirits in the evening. Conference 3 o'clock. Public invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GRIDLEY, and Missionaries, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 8th and 9th ave. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. BARES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. SMYTH, who will also deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Room of Bleecker-st. Tabernacle Church, between 6th and 7th-avs. Entrance from 30th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, A TRULY INSPIRED and eloquent preacher of Eighteen-sermons, will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Exhibition Hall, No. 14 West 23d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free to the public.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL—19th-st., near 1st-av.; Rev. G. S. SCHEPPELMON, Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEXT IN THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the Church will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. JETER, of Richmond, Va. Subject—*The Mission of the Baptists.*

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, Esq., of Dublin, will preach in the large mission room, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. The afternoon services on Sundays will be resumed to-morrow at 3½ o'clock. Service in the morning at 10½.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 59TH-ST., west of 8th-av. Rev. H. A. NEELY, of Trinity Chapel, will preach the second of a course of sermons on *The Christian Life*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near Grand.—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. ELY, assistant minister at Calvary, will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. DAY LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening lecture on—*Lessons, and the Moral World as Attesting the Wisdom and Goodness of God.*

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY worships for the present at the Everett Rooms, 36th-st. and 6th-av. Rev. Dr. BROOKS, of Boston, preaches every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday-School at 1½. All are cordially invited.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP, THE EVANGELIST, will preach next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the 23d-st. Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. PRESTON, Pastor,) and in the Williamsburgh Second Baptist Church, in 42d-st., (Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT.)

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by ministers from Conference. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. ALEX. MCMILVAIN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All welcome. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

END OF THE WORLD.—THE MESSENGER of Christ, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 596 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. A sermon free. Subject—*The End of the World—What is it, and When?*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 600 children.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 3D-ST. between 8th and 9th ave.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 8, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, of Trenton, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Full choral service on SUNDAY, 8th, at 7:30 P. M. Rev. Prof. DE SAUSSURE will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—REV. Dr. COOKE will make his annual collection for the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, April 8.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—REMOVED to east side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor; services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. (in small hall). Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

REV. V. L. CONRAD WILL PREACH for the New English Lutheran Congregation in St. Paul Church, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 8th, 7½ P. M.

DISCUSSIONS AT NO. 95 6TH-AV., ON SUNDAY.—At 3. *The Political Condition.* At 7½, EVENING. *Purgatory; The Good and Bad.* Admission free. A desirable hall to let.

BAPTISM.—ADVENT MISSION, NO. 109 WEST 34th-st. Services three times at the usual hours. At 12½, Baptism at the Chapel. No. 7 7th-av. AFTERNOON Right Hand of Fellowship and Lord's Supper, at 24th-st

REV. SAMUEL B. HELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 35th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.—Rev. WM. DIMOND will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the evening.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 59 corner of Marion and Prince-sts.—Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Pastor. Service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; evening at 7½.

REV. J. P. NUTTING WILL PREACH in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 11th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary Hymns may be obtained of A. T. MASON, No. 302 Grand-st.

ELDER KNAPP, THE REVIVALIST, preaches on SUNDAY, in the Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEXTON.—TO CHURCH OFFICERS.—AN EXpergetic young man, who has held the above position for several years, and is at present holding the same, is desirous of obtaining the position in an up-town church: ample references given as to respectability and qualifications. Address SEXTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FRONT PEW, NO. 25, in Calvary Church. Inquire of the Sexton, at the church. Also to let, from 1st of May till 1st of December, a front pew in the middle aisle. Inquire as above.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 84 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 600 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 36th and 37th-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

WOODLAWN FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in the township of New-Windsor, midway between Newburgh and Cornwall, Orange County, containing of 70 acres of land, large house, with 19 rooms, large piazza, front and rear, a very fine billiard-room, gas throughout; hot and cold water through the house and bathing; gas-house, with large furnace, coach-house, stable, sheds, &c.; also, good farm-house, buildings; all in good order; there is a fine grove of large Oak trees upon the lawn; lake 1,500 feet long, well stocked with fish; abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; the whole in perfect order. Possession immediately; will be sold with furniture if desired; if not sold by the 10th of May will be let for the season. For permit to see the premises and gardeners, apply to the owner, Major THOMAS MORTON, No. 96 Maiden-lane, or to S. R. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.

A TRACT OF VERY FINE LAND in a high state of cultivation, (from two to ten acres,) beautifully situated, one of the best locations in the town, having a splendid view of the City of New-York and surrounding country in every direction; situated on Main-st., opposite Llewellyn Park, adjoining the property of A. P. Ellis and Wm. Eustace, within five minutes' drive of North Orange depot, and about 35 cents' passage from Barclay-st. St. Marks Church; terms easy. Apply to CALEB CONDIT, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.

The country-seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the City—an easy drive; dwellings commodious, and contain every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and greenhouses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 56 acres; possession can be had early day. For further particulars inquire of F. O. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE

residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive built house, 45x45; wing attached, 22x26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hardfinished rooms; pantry large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, bennery, wood-house, boathouse, used for bathing; about 10 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT

and farm of 100 acres, on high ground, 1¼ miles from depot at New-Brunswick, and 1¼ hours from New-York; house situated in a beautiful evergreen grove, containing 15 rooms, besides pantries, closets in every room, with all modern improvements; gas, bath with hot and cold water, water-closets, steam furnace, bread piazzas front and rear; also, cottage, gas-house, gasometer, coach-house, ten-pin alley, ice-house, filled, gas-house, stables, coach-house, farm stables for 4 horses and 10 cows, wagon-house, sheds, &c. The house and about 20 acres will be sold separate if desired; price for the whole or any of the whole piece for $50,000. Address EDWARD FLASH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

EDWARDS, PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND.—At a great bargain, a Summer residence in Bay Port, overlooking the great South Bay and five Counties, with sea-bathing, fishing and yachting, and of every variety; consisting of a new Gothic house, two and a half stories, 36x30, with kitchen, grape arbors, walks laid out with boxwood, and set at a beautiful angle with the road; the privilege quarter of a mile from said bay; title perfect; possession immediately; price $5,000, half may remain; house can be built now for $4,000. Also, Corner Lot in Blue Point, in full view of said bay; new house, 32x40; barn, 36x18; forty acres of heavy land, with two of meadow; 100 feet of bay privilege, and a beach front; $3,000, half may remain; immediate possession. Address as above.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of the late Jacob Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 75 acres with the mansion-house, farmhouse, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses, &c. Possession to be given in the autumn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will be sold under a judgment of foreclosure by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on April 16th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. This house is one of the best finished and eligibly located houses in the City; terms made known on the day of sale.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TO the choicest location in the district, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, lot 22x100, No. 9 East 16th-st. The house is in perfect repair, frescoed parlors, marble hall, &c. The mirrors, carpets and part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Price $24,000. Apply on the premises, or of JAMES DARE, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON AN UP-TOWN avenue, a very large first-class store and building, with vaults, &c.; lot 20x100; store 80 feet deep. The building is entirely new, and will be let for $3,000, or $25,000. Will sell house and lot for $20,000, terms to suit, or would rent to a responsible tenant on good terms. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG Island.—17 miles from New-York; communication by steamboat to Sea-st. Ferry daily; also, by railroad; 7½ acres of land well cultivated; plenty of choice fruit. A new two-story and attic house with kitchen attached. Price $6,000. Apply to the premises, or address D. TAFF, Spar-yard, foot of 2d-st., East River.

A VOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN ORANGE, N. J., a large and handsome house, with modern improvements, garden, &c.; near depot; also a new cottage adjoining. T. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 63 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a new cottage house, with 1¼ acres of ground; house nearly replete with all modern conveniences; location most delightful; stores, &c. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 129 West 16th-st., in fine order and with all modern improvements; 25 feet front, 100 feet deep. Price $26,000. Apply to JOHN A. HERNGCHAN, No. 7 Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, and fine garden, 100 miles from New-York, on the west bank of the Hudson, one of the most delightful locations on the river. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Nassau-st.

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE—WITH ABOUT four acres of ground, in Bloomingdale, N. Y., for sale; plenty of fruit and shade trees and good outbuildings, within 200 feet of new depot. Inquire of JOHNSON & TELLER, No. 9 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The house and lot No. 29 University-place, between 9th and 10th-sts., will be sold with furniture if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A GOOD house and outbuildings, with half an acre of land, completely covered with fruit—apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, &c.; will sell for $2,600. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 24 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—IN SING SING, 1¼ MILES FROM railroad depot, with river view; a very desirable country seat, 11¼ acres of fine land; good dwelling and convenient outbuildings. Inquire of JAMES H. MADAN, No. 89 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A WELL-BUILT house, containing 13 rooms, coach-house, stable and two acres of land, well laid out, pleasantly situated and convenient to churches and schools. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF LAND IN THE BLOCK bounded by the 2d and 3d aves. and the 5th and Madison ave.; and also in the south half of the block between the same streets and Madison and 4th ave. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick house Nos. 2 and 4 2d-st., near Broadway—a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $6,000 each. Possession May 1. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAR VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York by railroad. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY L. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 107 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., for sale cheap; location very desirable; possession April 25. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE QUARRY OF WHITE MARBLE, superior quality, 16 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Harlem Railroad Station. Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, No. 80 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x60; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 109 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone houses and lots Nos. 47, 49 and 49 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., splendidly finished, with rosewood doors &c. W. FANNING, No. 27 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

For sale, a farm of about 80 acres, within five miles northeast of the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; on the farm is a new house, filled in with brick, containing 10 rooms with a cupola, and the kitchen and dining room all on one floor; also, a new barn, with stalls for about 20 head of cattle; the farm is well adapted for a stock farm, having all the conveniences for such business; also, a large orchard of apple trees, three years old, set out in the place, almost every foot can be tilled; in addition to 2 acres of a "smart bed," eight feet deep, pronounced by chemists as be the best quality, a large quantity having been sold to gardeners for from 25 to 30 cents a load, and it being so very near to the flourishing City of Poughkeepsie that all products can be sold for as high a price as New-York market affords; the most also being very much needed for the surrounding gardeners' purposes. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILLER, No. 97 Dey-st., up stairs.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 71 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.
We have on hand at this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

A FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a good cultivated farm of 69 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the south side of Croton Dam, in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, and within a few rods of Croton Dam, with good substantial dwelling-house, tenant-house, good large barns and other outbuildings, two fine orchards, plenty of fruits of all kinds, good timber, excellent water, with every improvement for a comfortable home; the property will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to the owner, D. D. DAMSON, Croton Dam, or to H. HERRINGSHAW, Sing Sing, N. Y., Post-office Box No. 150.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, situated on a high ridge, two miles from Rahway and one mile from Woodbridge, and overlooking Staten Island Sound. Said farm lies on the Rahway and Woodbridge Railroad at Avenel, with railroad station on the premises. Trains stop five times a day each from New-York, and railroad communication with Rahway twelve times a day. Said farm

CONTAINS SEVENTY ACRES,

in high state of cultivation; fences new and in excellent condition; a fine apple and pear orchard and other fruits; large house, of the best finish, with kitchen attached; nearly every piazza the whole length; farm-house for hired help; fine barn and stables; large cow-house, with hay-mows above; wagon-house, with bins above for grain; large corn-crib, hen-yard and smoke-house; two wells and a splendid spring. For further information give immediately. Price $15,000. For particulars inquire of MASTERS, with Loder & Lockwood, No. 129 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS heavy brown-stone houses, now ready for occupancy, with plain brown-stone columns around doors, brownstone balusters, handrails around stoops, halls tiled, marble mantels, gas throughout, hot and cold water, black-walnut stairs, all modern improvements, butler's pantry, &c., built and furnished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 29 6th-av., 28 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, ONE 3 ROOMS and 3 cellars; the 2 rooms with cellar and garret, only one mile from Hamilton Ferry; can be at all the ferries every ten minutes; beautiful view of bay; one can be occupied immediately; price $1,800 and $2,000; $600 on each. Also, two lots, 25x100 each, in Bergen Hill. Apply to or address J. MORRIS, No. 39 University-place.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 116 acres, known as Friar Point, on the West shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile; large and commodious residence, with the finest view of the Hudson; the property is within 50 minutes by the steamboats of the City, surrounded by the most costly houses, and commands a fine view of the country. All the other corners having splendid mansions. Another opportunity to purchase so fine a residence may not occur for a long time. Terms liberal. For permits to examine the premises, apply to G. B. ELKINS, No. 139 Fulton-st.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE OF 71 ACRES; Township of South Amboy, N. J., 4 miles from Spotswood depot, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; house from New-York; it is pleasantly situated on the line of the Gravel Turnpike Road from Old Bridge to Perth Amboy. Summer boarders can be accommodated; large two-story house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings; all new and in good order; fruit trees, 3 years of age. For further information, apply to W. A. DUNNING, on the premises; or by mail to Spotswood Office; or to JOSEPH W. JONES, care I. A. Talmadge, No. 17 Nassau-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUated one half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad at Syosset depot. Farm 78 acres, 10 acres wood timber. Farm contains variety of choice fruit—some full bearing, and abundance of other fruit. Land in high state and well of water. Location healthy, dwelling large and convenient; barn and other outbuildings suitable to the place. Will be sold cheap. Apply on premises to STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

WEST MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large house fronting the railroad, formerly known as Richart's Hotel, with outbuildings, yard, garden, &c.; price $7,000; also the house on Gregory-st., with 100 feet front, $3,000; also the house on Gregory-st., with 100 feet square; $1,200; also the house on Bleecker-st. lately occupied as a Lutheran Church, with two lots, 50x200; $4,000; also, two corner lots on Gregory-st., 50x100; $1,000; also, two corner lots on Bleecker-st., 50x100; $1,000. Apply to THOS. WAY, No. 4 Little Jones-st., New York.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE new cottage house, with one acre of land; 7 minutes' landings; house two stories, attic and basement; 10 rooms, stable, south front; lot 80 feet front, 200 feet deep. Also, 2 acres of ground, easterly laid out as flower and vegetable garden, with choice fruit trees. Inquire of J. H. PRINCE, on the premises, or to JAS. E. FOLSOM, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

$4,000.—ISLAND.—Two acres of land, with a good house, containing 10 rooms; in perfect order; 2 miles from Tompkinsville Station, on the Staten Island Railroad; 1 mile from the Quarantine Landing; 20 minutes' ride from the City, or 5 minutes from the Lower Bay, &c.; also, a good farm on the premises; a first-rate stream of water on the place; apply to Mr. JOHN PARKER, on the premises, or to JAS. E. FOLSOM, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

$4,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR property in the City, a new house, with 10 rooms, and all modern conveniences; situated on Staten Island, 2 miles from the Quarantine Landing, and 20 minutes' ride from the City; the house is well built, and has a large lot of ground attached to it; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in the City. Apply to or address A. B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 116 acres, known as Friar Point, on the West shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile; large and commodious residence, with the finest view of the Hudson; the property is within 50 minutes by the steamboats of the City, surrounded by the most costly houses, and commands a fine view of the country. All the other corners having splendid mansions. Another opportunity to purchase so fine a residence may not occur for a long time. Terms liberal. For permits to examine the premises, apply to G. B. ELKINS, No. 139 Fulton-st.

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A STORIA, L. I.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE new cottage house, with one acre of land; 7 minutes' landings; house two stories, attic and basement; 10 rooms, stable, south front; lot 80 feet front, 200 feet deep. Also, 2 acres of ground, easterly laid out as flower and vegetable garden, with choice fruit trees. Inquire of J. H. PRINCE, on the premises, or to JAS. E. FOLSOM, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

$4,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR property in the City, a new house, with 10 rooms, and all modern conveniences; situated on Staten Island, 2 miles from the Quarantine Landing, and 20 minutes' ride from the City; the house is well built, and has a large lot of ground attached to it; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in the City. Apply to or address A. B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESIdence at Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steam-boat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 64 ACRES, SOME wood land, in good order, two running brooks, good house and outbuildings, one mile from the depot, Morristown; terms easy. Address Box No. 27 Morristown, N. J.; would be rented if not sold by the 15th.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY SUPERIOR four-story French roof brown-stone houses Nos. 70 and 72 West 38th-st. 21x36 feet; lot half the block 100 feet deep. Apply on the premises, or of Mr. JAMES, No. 34 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester ave., Jamaica, L. I.; house large and in perfect order, with one qr two acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 320 East 36th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, CONN., A PLEASant house, containing nine rooms, with pump and woodhouse, and 2¼ acres of land, within half a mile of the depot. Apply at No. 85 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 105 ACRES, 1¼ MILES from Milburn depot, on Plainfield Road, in high state of cultivation; farm known as the Seldon farm. Inquire of JOHN COLLINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., a three-story cottage, 11 rooms, stable in the rear; carriage-way to the same. Apply to M. VOUGHT, No. 344 3d-av., corner of 37th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR KEYPORT, N. J., A VERY desirable country residence, with 5 acres of land, all in good condition; possession immediately. Apply to WM. H. MCALPIN, No. 76 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One mile from depot, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 18 miles from Jersey City, and four miles north of Englewood, in a high and healthy locality; 15 or more acres land; buildings new and in good order; dwelling in chateau style; large, heated by steam, and replete with modern conveniences; gardener's cottage, laundry, stable and carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, &c.; large vegetable garden, with every variety of fruit, and fine old shade-trees. Apply to

E. S. SAXTON, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late De Russey Manse, situated in the Town of Newtown, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queen's Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the commanding seat of its late owner (over forty years,) and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country in beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large and in fine order. The place contains large and fine forcing and greenhouses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage; is ornamented with several hundred choice evergreens and other trees, and is generally stocked with the choicest pear and apple trees, and fields every variety of fruit and vegetable usually cultivated in this climate. It is supplied with water from Flushing Creek, which passes through the premises, and yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with the house furniture and green-house plants. For full particulars apply to D. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MARION, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—$6,000.—WAYSIDE COTTAGE, Lucerne, Warren Co., N. Y., 30 miles by rail from Saratoga, 13 miles from Lake George. Contains 16 rooms, besides closets, pantries, ice-house, filled, &c.; finished up in native woods; new; to be ready for use May 15. Situate on Lucerne Lake, giving magnificent views of water and mountains; in a high, dry, mineral region; good drainage; pure water; bathing; lot 300 feet on Lake George-av, and 10 minutes' walk from the railroad. If not sold, will be rented.

Also, HAZELWOOD COTTAGE, situate on the lake shore. Contains 8 bedrooms, besides outside room for coachman, with summer kitchen, wood house, ice house, boat house,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS MORNING, April 7, commencing at 11 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE. LUCREZIA BORGIA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, April 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUGUENOTS.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE. Evening at ½ o'clock, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE. Evening at ½ o'clock, MARJOLY, THE POULTRY DEALER, and THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS. Margot, Miss Maggie Mitchell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RENT DAY and PAUL PRY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Geo. Holland, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Carman and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE of CINDERELLA ET LA COMARE. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE. EVENING, at ½, Miss Lucy Rushton as VALIANT VALENTINE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, April 7, commencing at ½, VIDOCQ, THE CHIEF OF THE LAKE OF PARIS; LIZ HYDER and HONEST JOHN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, MATINEE. EVENING, commencing at ½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, April 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES MISERABLES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD-SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at ½ o'clock, MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES &c. THE REPTILES. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. EVENING, at 8, ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, YOUNG CLARENCE, will assist in brilliant FETE DE JOUR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING April 7, commencing at ½ o'clock, THE ELEPHANT and SCENES in DONNYBROOK FAIR. THE HUGUENOTS and THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth-st.
THIS MORNING and AFTERNOON, April 7—New collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, April 7, commencing at 2 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 7, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the sticches.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, commencing at ½ o'clock, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
Barclay-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, SECOND ANNUAL SACRED CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution for the admission of the States lately in rebellion to representation in Congress, on condition of their repudiating the rebel debt, indorsing the Federal debt, annulling all ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to such colored people as can read, or who own and pay taxes on $250 worth of property. Mr. LANE spoke of the necessity for immediate action on the subject of reconstruction, to save the Republican Party from crumbling to pieces. At 1 o'clock the message of the President, vetoing the Civil Rights Bill, was taken up, and after considerable debate the vote was finally taken and the bill passed over the President's veto. Yeas 33, nays 15.

In the House, the New-York contested election case was taken up, and Mr. BROOKS resumed his argument. After a two-hours' speech and additional debate, the vote was reached. On the question of Mr. BROOKS' claim, it stood, nays 84; yeas 45. On Mr. DODGE'S claim, yeas 79; nays 52.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: Relative to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of New-York. Authorizing the Commissioners of Central Park to make further improvements. Amending the act relative to the Croton Aqueduct and certain streets in New-York. Fixing the salary of Clerks of Justices' Courts in Brooklyn at $1,200. Declaring Tompkins-square a public parade-ground. Incorporating the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company. Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to make special deposits of security in the Insurance Department. Making more stringent the act to punish the fraudulent issue of receipts or fraudulent transfers of property by warehouse men, wharfingers and others. Increasing the compensation of Justices of Sessions in Kings and Westchester Counties to $5 a day. A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill to incorporate the American Exploring Company, alleging as his reasons "that the authority conferred upon the Company is unusual and extraordinary, opposed to the spirit of public legislation, and in violation of sound principles."

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To incorporate the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company. In relation to Quarantine. To continue the improvement of the Hudson River. For the reorganization of Assembly Districts of the State. To incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company by a vote of 81 to 31. The New York Central Railroad Fare Bill—73 to 48. To reorganize the Senate Districts of the State. To authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher and other streets—80 to 33. To authorize the construction of a railroad in Bowery, Lexington-avenue, and other streets of New York, as follows—70 to 49. To authorize the construction of a railroad in Cortland, Dey, and other streets in New-York City, by a vote of 79 to 36. To extend the railroad tracks in Grand and other streets in New-York City, by a vote of 71 to 39; for the construction of an elevated railway in Broadway in New-York, by a vote of 74 to 39. A bill was reported to authorize the survey of a railroad line from Schenectady to the River St. Lawrence; also a bill to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad; also for the construction of the New-York and Kingsbridge Railroad; also to enable the Police Commissioners to increase the number of Surgeons. The bill authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks was passed. The New-York County Tax Levy Bill was recommitted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has, through its President, Rev. F. BARNARD, L. L. D., of Columbia College, accepted the invitation of the citizens of Buffalo to hold its next session in that city. The Association numbers about six hundred members, among whom are the most distinguished scientific men in the country. The session will probably be held during the month of August.

DAVID HENDERSON, of Nashville, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in heavy frauds against the Government, occurring in the management of horse and mule corrals in that vicinity. Several other arrests have been made under similar charges. A Board of Inspection recently discovered that the frauds upon the Government will reach $2,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that farmers are not required, in making their income returns, to include the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families.

On Wednesday morning a dam on the Milwaukee River, five miles above the City of Milwaukee, burst its barriers, and an immense body of water swept down the stream with great violence. Four bridges—three in the city and one just above it—were demolished. The damage amount to over $100,000.

Judge WYLIE, an old and prominent citizen of Guntersville, Ala., is setting before the people the terrible state of affairs in that county, and soliciting aid for the starving people. Three cases of actual starvation have already occurred, and hundreds must perish if relief is not speedily offered.

A brick stable was consumed by fire in Chicago on the 3d instant. The upper part of the stable was fitted up as a bedroom, and was occupied by an old man named JOS. BERCHIER and his daughter, about 13 years of age, both of whom were burned to death.

The latest reports from the Straits of Mackinac state that the Winter has been the coldest ever known there. The ice gets thicker every day. Not even a crack is to be seen anywhere. Everybody thinks there will be a late opening, and it will be the 1st of May before the straits break up.

The heavy rains in the South and West have so raised the Mississippi that the most valuable sugar and cotton plantations of Louisiana are either flooded or in imminent danger of being so. An extensive crevasse had formed at Baton Rouge, and others above and below are hourly looked for.

The chemical experts having decided that petroleum is explosive, it is expected that Secretary MCCULLOCH will shortly issue an order requiring special transportation licenses for this commodity, the same as for gunpowder and saltpetre.

The proposition before the Iowa Legislature to amend the Constitution by erasing the word "white" from the article on suffrage has passed both Houses.

The question of a separate State Government for East Tennessee is being strongly agitated in that section of the State.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, all the Commissioners being present, Mr. KNAPP, one of the contractors for cleaning the streets, appeared with counsel, and claimed, as a right under the street-cleaning contract, the privilege of keeping on the piers which are used for dumping any quantity of street sweepings for such length of time as may suit the contractor's convenience. Mr. C. W. LAWRENCE and Comptroller BERGMAN, representing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, secured a postponement until Monday of the final argument in behalf of the Washington Market tradesmen, and at the meeting of the Board the entire proceeding was quashed, it being, in the opinion of Counselor BAYOR, advisable to begin anew and present only the few salient points upon which the Board designs to stand, so that if the case goes up to a Supreme Court Judge it may be as simple and clear as possible. President SCHOLTZ submitted a caustic report of his latest dealings with the Street Commission. Dr. CRANE and Commissioner BERGEN offered resolutions providing for the immediate cleansing of Brooklyn. Commissioner ACTON put through a resolution informing shipmasters that no person is authorized to demand money for inspecting their vessels. Dr. BROWN inaugurated a movement which is to result in the transfer of the New-York Hospital to its lots up town, and Dr. SWEENEY was invited the Board to accompany a Committee from the Legislature on a trip down the bay this afternoon.

At 4:15 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear basement attached to RANDS' dining-saloon, No. 237 Broadway, resulting in the total destruction of the building on Broadway, and the five-story building, corner of Bunday-street and Broadway, formerly known as the North American Hotel. The aggregate losses occasioned by this fire are roughly estimated at about $300,000, there being nearly sixty tenants in the buildings destroyed. It is believed that one of the female servants employed in the saloon, and who slept up stairs, has been burned to death, as she has not been seen since the fire broke out. Several other persons sleeping on the premises had very narrow escapes from death by suffocation. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, another fire broke out in the premises No. 150 Fulton-street, occupied by GEO. C. RICHMOND, dealer in boots and shoes. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames spread with rapidity, and they eventually extended to the adjoining buildings, resulting in the total destruction of Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152. The flames also gained access to the rear of No. 202 Broadway, occupied on the first floor by KNAPP & SHIPPEN, dealers in clothing. This entire building was also totally destroyed. The aggregate losses occasioned by this fire are estimated at $300,000. Nos. 144 and 152 Fulton-street were materially damaged by fire and water, as was No. 209 Broadway.

The trial of the libel suit, entitled HENRY W. DE PUY vs. OLIVER P. HUNFORD, the particulars of which were fully reported in our columns of Friday, was continued yesterday before Justice MASON in the Circuit. At the opening of the Court, the presiding Justice said he would allow the plaintiff to give any further evidence he had tending to show malice on the part of the defendant toward the plaintiff, connected with, or which could form the subject matter of the letters in question. The plaintiff was again put upon the stand, but nothing new could be elicited. When the plaintiff rested, defendant's counsel renewed his motion for a dismissal of the complaint, and argued it at length; Mr. CUTLER, for plaintiff, replied. The Court finally denied the motion, and said the case must go to the jury. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced CHARLES PETERSON, convicted of grand larceny, to the State Prison for five years; LEOPOLD COHN, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, to the State Prison for two years and six months; AUGUST RICHARD, a boy 14 years of age, for stealing money, to the House of Refuge; THOMAS BURKE, convicted of petit larceny, to the Penitentiary for six months: MARIA DEVINE, for an attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for one year; EMILE DAUVIER, for attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for one year; GEORGE M. PRINTZ, for attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for six months, and ROBERT ELLNER, for intent to commit a felony, to the Penitentiary for one year.

While WM. HUMPHREYS, of 120 Duane-street, was standing on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Thursday afternoon, to see a procession pass by, he was assaulted by a man, who seized his watch and chain, valued at $300, and ran off with them. The owner followed in pursuit, joined by Officer KASS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and after a long chase they succeeded in arresting LAWRENCE PHALEN, who was concealed in an alley way in Twenty-third-street, near the East River, considerably out of breath. On their return to the scene of the robbery the watch and chain were found lying in the gutter in Twenty-first-street. PHALEN was committed for trial, without bail.

A litigation of no inconsiderable interest among the brokers and other members of Wall and New-streets, has been commenced in the Superior Court. The parties are Mr. DANIEL DUREE, plaintiff, and Messrs. BOOTH, CAPRON, DEMING & MOSHER, defendants. An injunction has been granted by Justice MCCUNN, at the instance of the plaintiff, and the motion made by defendants to dissolve, will be argued on Monday next. The suit has grown out of the sale of stocks of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

Yesterday morning ROBERT MCGREGOR, of No. 126 Cedar-street, and HENRY MCGONIGLE engaged in a quarrel, when MCGONIGLE drew a revolver and discharged one of the chambers at his opponent, the ball fortunately missing its mark. Officer MARTIN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested MCGONIGLE, who was required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

THOMAS DONNELLY, of No. 18 Trinity-place, went to the residence of JOHN REED, at No. 19 Thames-street, quarreled with Mrs. REED, afterward making an assault upon the husband, who drew a knife and stabbed his assailant. REED was arrested by Officer DOWDICAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and was held for examination. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN ROGERS, residing in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, was knocked down on Thursday evening, near his residence, by CONSTANTINE M. POLAND, who robbed him of $7 in United States currency. Officer BROOKER, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial without bail.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET WARD, residing in the rear building No. 59 Christie-street, was hanging some clothes on a line from the third story landing. The bannister gave way, and she fell to the pavement below. Her injuries resulted in death about two hours after the accident occurred.

GEO. W. WASHINGTON, a native of this City, and about 54 years of age, was found with his throat cut and quite dead in his bed, at the Putnam House, in Fourth-avenue. Deceased has been ill for some time, and subject to fits of melancholy, caused by loss of money and ill health. It is thought that his death was near at hand. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest last evening.

On Thursday night, MARTHA KRAUSE, residing at No. 245 Seventh-avenue, cut her throat with a razor, during a temporary fit of insanity. The wound is a severe one. She was removed to the Jews Hospital by Officer TOLLY, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

The body of a man which is supposed to be that of Mr. B. MCKENNA, who has been missing for some days, was found floating in the North River in the dock at the foot of Hubert-street. Coroner GOVAN held an inquest.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. A. THORARTON, of the United States Army, died last night at headquarters on Governor's Island.

Gold was dull yesterday at 127¼@¾, and Exchange on London depressed to 109¾ for first-class Bills. Money easy at 6 @ 7 cent. The Stock Exchange active, and the Railway speculation more general. The excitement on Michigan Southern has subsided, and the attention of dealers was directed afresh to Erie, New-York Central, Rock Island, &c.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately dealt in yesterday. The principal kinds of Grain were firmer. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Cotton, Petroleum, Tallow, Wool and Tobacco heavy and drooping. Freights dull.

The Senate and the President.

The President, in the exercise of his constitutional power, returned to the Senate, without his approval, a measure called the Civil Rights Bill. The Senate, in turn, yesterday exercised its constitutional prerogative in voting by the requisite majority that the measure should become law, independently of the Executive Veto.

We trust no true and leal supporter of the President's policy will imitate the radical extremists, and question the loyalty and honesty of the Senators who went with the majority. No doubt a large proportion of those who voted to overrule the veto were Senators who have great confidence in the discretion, the judgment, and the loyal devotion to the Constitution by which ANDREW JOHNSON will be guided, hereafter, as he has been guided heretofore, no matter how vast may be the power put into his hands. This rational section of the Senate majority see that under no conditions can the President be tempted to assume dictatorial powers; that he deprecates becoming the dispenser of a vast and almost illimitable patronage; that he dreads—with the instinct of a true republican—large standing armies; and that he has no schemes of personal aggrandizement reserved for future Presidential contests.

The moderate men, therefore, who yesterday voted to override the Veto, pay a tribute—which we are willing to believe is not altogether unconscious—to the inflexible integrity and the profound regard for constitutional obligations which *they know* will mark the President's course, let the power and patronage placed at his disposal be ever so great.

In voting as they have done, the majority ostensibly declare that they regard all existing laws as insufficient to protect the freed negroes of the South in their newly-acquired rights. The President takes a more complaisant view of the matter. And it is fortunate alike for North and South that he does so. A sectionalist and a partisan in the President's position at this crisis, intrusted with such powers as a majority in Congress desire to confer upon ANDREW JOHNSON, would become a vile and intolerable usurper and tyrant. Then is no danger, in the actual circumstances, of such a result. The honesty and common sense of the Executive will prove the salvation of the country in these first years of restored peace, as the honesty and common sense of his predecessor carried the nation safely through the terrible perils of the war.

The Civil Rights Bill—The Veto, and Mr. Trumbull's Great Argument.

Before the vote of the President's Veto was taken yesterday in the Senate, it was announced that an immense edition of Senator TRUMBULL'S speech would be issued, for use as an electioneering document against the President. The Radicals profess to be delighted with the Senator's effort, and confident of the effect of his reported oratory upon the people. Will they not make the document complete by appending to the speech the Message it criticises? If not, we recommend the friends of the President to circulate the Message and the speech together, that the country may judge of the relative cogency and conclusiveness of their respective arguments. We are confident that the President's production will gain by the comparison.

Upon one point, and that the starting-point of the argument, Mr. TRUMBULL may be said to beg the question. The President's objection is that the bill discriminates against the newly-arrived white immigrant, howsoever intelligent, and in favor of the newly-emancipated slave, howsoever ignorant. The one is required to undergo a five years' probation, and to produce testimony as to his fitness for citizenship; the other is to be deemed a citizen by reason of his birth, although all the conditions that have surrounded him, from then till now, have tended to unfit him for the immediate discharge of the higher duties of a citizen. Mr. TRUMBULL alleges that a measure designed to do away with distinction on account of color cannot be called invidious. But the contrast between the privilege to be conferred upon the black freedman, and to be denied to the white immigrant, remains precisely as stated by the President; and to this extent, therefore, there is discrimination.

Mr. TRUMBULL admits that the suffrage is not more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than to that of the non-voting white; and we trust that the admission will be allowed to stand, unmutilated and unqualified, in the hundred thousand copies with which the West is to be flooded. It is the truth, and we are glad to have it so indorsed. But is it not also evident that, by a parity of reasoning, the freedmen may be protected in all essential rights and liberties without the wholesale process of citizen-making? We appeal to Mr. TRUMBULL for an answer. For he cites the dicta of commentators and the decisions of Courts to show that "lawful evidence implies protection, and the capacity to sue and be sued." True of aliens, this is also true of freedmen: the sole proviso needed being the doing away with all distinctions on account of race or color by the States whose Courts take cognizance of matters concerning the protection of person and property.

And this brings us to the fundamental point at issue between the President and Mr. TRUMBULL—namely, the right of Congress to legislate for the States in matters which the Constitution has left subject to their control. "Hitherto," says the President in his Veto, "every subject embraced in the enumeration of the rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the States." What does Mr. TRUMBULL allege in reply? In his speech, as reported, we find nothing. There is a general denial of unconstitutionality, but no attempt to prove that the statement of the President, that the provisions of the bill mainly relate to "matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people," is erroneous. Upon this, the basis of the whole controversy, the Senator appears to have been silent. Instead of showing, as he was bound to show, that Congress may lawfully legislate on subjects which, according to the President, have hitherto been "considered as exclusively belonging to the States," he contents himself with asserting, firstly, that negroes born in the country are already citizens; secondly, that to this extent the bill is merely declaratory; thirdly, that inasmuch as citizenship is Federal, the Federal Government has jurisdiction of all questions affecting the protection of citizens as such! On these assertions we will merely remark, that the first implies that so much of the bill as relates to citizenship is supererogatory; that the second arrogates to Congress a right of exposition and interpretation which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court; and that the third affirms a principle so pregnant with danger to the rightful authority and jurisdiction of States, that it more than justifies the position assumed by President JOHNSON. Instead of overthrowing the vital objection urged in the Veto message, Mr. TRUMBULL in reality concedes all that it involves.

The idea that during the exclusion of the Southern States from Congress "necessary legislation" shall be abstained from, is scouted by the Senator as preposterous. But his eloquent plea for the right and dignity of States always loyal scarcely meets the question. The President does not object to "necessary legislation," properly so-called. He maintains simply that upon questions pertaining principally, if not exclusively, to the South, the South, being reconstructed and loyal, is entitled to be heard. He opposes legislation for the South until the Southern States are readmitted to their places in the Capitol. Aside from the injustice of sectional legislation, its inexpediency should be sufficient to prevent the passage of measures applicable only to States whose Representatives are rudely and indiscriminately denied admission.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S observations upon this head present a gratifying contrast, both in scope and temper, to views which are vehemently insisted upon by certain of his associates. He gives no countenance to the doctrine of State suicide. He does not indulge in a disquisition to prove that the States, as such, are obliterated, and that the whole South is conquered territory, to be disposed of according to the pleasure of the conquerors. For so much we are grateful to the Senator from Illinois. He requires to be satisfied, however, that the parties claiming to have been elected were lawfully elected, and next, that they are eligible to admission as loyal men. Well, these are the very considerations which the President asks Congress to look into. They are considerations of which Congress and Congress alone may take cognizance. What he complains of is the refusal of the ruling majority to address itself to the question in any shape. He has proved himself as anxious as Mr. TRUMBULL can be to have none but loyal men, lawfully elected, admitted to the vacant seats; while the majority, of whom Mr. TRUMBULL is one, pass by the entire subject, and go on with legislation as though the South had no constitutional existence.

The Senator must have been sadly in want of an argument when he sought to justify the invasion of the rights of States by the General Government by a reference to the President's interference with State concerns while the work of reorganization was in progress. There is no just analogy in the cases. What the President did was done ere the suppression of the rebellion had been completed, and by virtue of the war-power vested in him by the Constitution. That he has no disposition to retain extraordinary powers after the necessity for their exercise has ceased, may be inferred from his recent proclamation, restoring to the civil authority its supremacy and to the county its old guarantees for personal liberty. With whatever faults the President is chargeable, at least he has evinced a determination to decline the vast power and patronage which Congress has been willing to confer upon him.

"It is manifest," the Senator declares, "that unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights." Why? Because, according to Mr. TRUMBULL, the President "will approve no measure that will accomplish the object." The allegation is as groundless as it is unjust. In his Veto Message, the President asserts his readiness to "cheerfully cooperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen;" and the assertion harmonizes so fully with his record during the rebellion and since his advent to high office, that no man has a right to question its truth. All he contends for is, that Congress shall not, under the guise of protecting the freedmen, assail the Constitutional jurisdiction of States, destroy the independence of the Judiciary, establish a discrimination in favor of black people, and create an army of placemen to swell the patronage of the Government and make it all-powerful for purposes of partisanship. If we cannot have a Civil Rights Bill divested of these obnoxious features, the fault rests, not upon the President, but upon those who control the action of Congress.

The Philosophy of the Infinite, or the "Tribune" Mode of Discovering Truth.

In the realm of abstract or speculative thought, outside of the domain of morals, there are few inquiries that can find their response in a direct affirmation or a direct negation. There are few fixed points, few settled laws, few definite conclusions. We sweep around and around a truth; we advance toward it; but it is rare that we are able to seize it, and demonstrate that we hold it. The most that we poor mortals can do while resident in this unhappy world and this temporary "house of clay," while gazing through earthly mists with purblind eyes, is to search for that which is truest, to accept gratefully such fragments of truth as we may find, and to go on rejoicingly in hope of emerging into a better light. We can do one more thing. We can, while stumbling along, exercise forbearance and charity toward those who are traveling on paths divergent from ours, and even toward those who seem to be traveling, in a course opposite to our own, directly for the Pit.

If the intellect of the *Tribune* could be induced to contemplate for a season these solemn commonplaces, we should never hear from it such questions as it has just addressed to us, and for which it demands "direct and specific" answers—having first indulged itself in ominous threats toward us in case we *should* furnish replies to its inquiries.

The *Tribune* finds a provocation—or what it considers such—for its peremptory questions, in some remarks we made the other day concerning the "strong" language habitually used by some of our public writers—for which remarks we found an incidental illustration in a *Tribune* article characterizing the statement of a cotemporary upon a public question as a "deliberate, atrocious, scoundrelly falsehood," and addressing the author of the statements as a "liar" and "villain" with numerous expletives. Had this been a solitary or a rare use of such language, we should not have spoken of it even incidentally; but, being afflicted by its frequent recurrence in the same quarter, in the discussion of all sorts of questions, we pointed our moral with the unlovely quotation—not in the hope of inducing reform where it is so much needed, but for the purpose of contrasting it with what we cannot help regarding as the more grandiloquous as well as the more effective styles of human discourse.

And now the *Tribune*, in pikestaff style, addresses us a "few plain questions" as to the veracity, or rather as to the falsehood, of the original statements of the cotemporary newspaper, which brought forth its "powerful" remarks. As these questions are very curious—not on account of their originality, for they are common as the character of intellect which in this instance propounds them—we quote them as they stand, with a few inconsequential abbreviations:

"I. *Is* the averment, or is it not, a lie?

II. If a lie, is it not clearly, eminently a cruel, wicked lie—therefore, a lie deserving the severest reprobation?

III. If it be such a lie, would it not be wrong to countenance and dignify the liar by descending to any sort of argument with him on the subject?

IV. If it be wrong to lie, why is it not right and just to expose and rebuke the liar?"

We suppose that to most minds this must look like indisputable logic, or conclusive reasoning, or "powerful" sense, or something else; and to all but those who think it something else, it would be useless for us either to answer the questions or to treat the subject with anything like reason. But suppose we should use what COLERIDGE calls a "poor substitute for reason," an illustration, and, putting it in the shape of a query, or of queries, should demand: "I. *Is* the averment so often made in the *Tribune* that a protective tariff is a good thing, or is it not, a lie? II. If a lie, is it not clearly, eminently, a cruel," and so forth. And were we to follow this second stunner by a third (III.) sockdologer, and that again by a fourth (IV.) and final settler, after the fashion quoted above, would we not have demolished the adversary, and shown bystanders the resources of the human intellect? And suppose we were to deal in the same manner with all other matters discussed in the *Tribune*, and ask similar "direct and specific" questions as to the abstract and absolute truthfulness of all the averments made daily in all its editorial disquisitions, would we not have set it a task harder than any to which ARISTOTLE ever bent his head? As we suppose the applicability of these remarks must be plain to any intellect, and their indefinite extension possible to all who can think, we need not further pursue them or their relations.

The *Tribune* adjourns the settlement of certain accounts until the TIMES gives categorical and specific answers to its "IV." questions. We must decline even attempting to respond to them until we know whether it intends to adopt its favorite style in dealing with our replies. For, for ourselves, we cannot indulge in "arguments" of that order, and must repeat the comprehensive moral we attempted to illustrate two days ago, and say that their use by journalists is at once foolish, feeble and criminal, and exceedingly detrimental to the public welfare, peace and morals.

NEW-JERSEY.—The quarrel in New-Jersey costs the Union Party a Senator in Congress, for New-Jersey will relapse into its normal political condition. The substantial advantages of last Fall's triumph are thus sacrificed. Mr. SCOVEL, whose recusancy defeated the joint ballot, will of course be wiped out; but there is small consolation in that. And yet, if serious in his repeated declaration of a willingness to vote for Mr. GREGORY and other capable and devoted Union men, the other Union members divide the responsibility. Mr. CATTELL is an earnest, devoted Republican. His election to the United States Senate was generally expected and desired. But if he cannot, and some other live man can be chosen, is there any excuse for leaving the seat vacant?

BAD BREAD.—The bakers' bread has become as tough and nearly as tasteless as sole leather. The bread and rolls, to the eye, are fresh, but to the taste, sawdust. If a baker from Vienna (where you get the best bread ever baked, and where all the bread is good) would establish himself here, bringing the art of making good bread with him, his fortune would be insured.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR THE FREEDMEN.—Mr. WEED received a letter by the last steamer from the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M. P., enclosing £50 for himself, and a like amount from Sir MORTON PETO, for the Freedmen's Bureau.

ANOTHER "ISM."—Maine Law, Brook Farm and other hobbies have thrown their rider, who advertises himself as a candidate at large for a seat in the next Constitutional Convention. He has mounted the "Eight-hour" nag.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Fra Diavolo" was given last evening for the last time this season. The attendance was not overwhelming, partly in consequence of the weather, and partly the result of last evening's festivities. There was an expression, however, of the usual amount of applause and satisfaction. To-day there will be a *matinée* commencing at 11 o'clock—doors open at 10. Mme. POCH repeats her fine impersonation of *Lucrezia Borgia* in DONIZETTI'S well-known opera of that name.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The French company gives (at the Academy) an initial performance of "Les Miserables" to-night, cast to the full strength of the company. The drama is in two parts, the first of which, called "Fantine," will be played; the other, called "Jean Valjean," is in rehearsal.

IRVING HALL.—The concert here to-night is for the benefit of the *attaches* of the establishment—efficient and polite as we all know, and worthy of encouragement in every possible way. The programme is unusually interesting, and will be illustrated by the best artists. A new organ has been erected, and will be opened by Messrs. MORGAN and WARREN. The soloists, in addition to the gentlemen we have named, are Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Miss EMILIE KNAUS, (pupil of Mr. WILLIAM MASON,) Mr. L. P. TESTONER, Mr. L. B. MILLS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mr. F. REES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL introduced to her admirers, last evening, another piece from her delectable *repertoire*. It is called "Margot, the Poultry Dealer," and tells the story of a village girl who, being pretty, is wooed by a pretentious courtier calling himself the Emperor, but is in fact only a *Count*. His standing is of no importance, except that it leads to a complication between the lowly lover of the girl—a wood-cutter—and the real Emperor, and so to an explanation wherein virtue is triumphant. The piece possesses but small interest, and barely affords Miss MITCHELL an opportunity of displaying the peculiar ability which she possesses. With the exception of the lady and Mr. COLLIER, there was nothing and nobody to commend the performance to consideration. The dialogue is colloquial and idiomatic to a degree which leaves everything to be desired. The actors were imperfect, the trifling situations tardy in their arrival, and the whole representation strangely at variance with the care usually bestowed on performances at this house.

THE HACKETT SEASON.—A worse performance was never given before a poorer audience than that which closed the Hackett season in Brooklyn on Thursday evening. Mr. HACKETT as *Rip Van Winkle* and *Mons. Mallet* was, of course, thoroughly excellent, and as prompter to the wretched sticks who failed to support him he was industrious and indefatigable. When Messrs. STUART & TAYLEURE announced their purpose of giving a series of entertainments at the Academy we were inclined to believe they proposed a genuine business, but this finale looks badly. Mrs. GRATTAN and Mrs. WINTER redeemed the cast from utter damnation, but the rest, male and female, deserved to be hissed from the stage.

We understand the same managers will present Mr. BOOTH, Miss MITCHELL, Mr. OWENS and Mr. GLEESON in their specialties. If they do so in a creditable shape they will be amply repaid by a liberal and discerning public; otherwise, they may expect such houses as greeted Mr. HACKETT on Thursday. As an enterprise, the proposition has elements of popularity and promise of profit, but first and foremost, a respectable company should be provided, who will at least know their lines and understand the rudiments of business. We are heartily glad to welcome Mrs. WINTER again; her pleasant face and conscientious action will never fail of a friendly greeting on the other side of the river.

THE HUGUENOTS IN BROOKLYN.—Our Brooklyn friends are to have a treat to-night. The "Huguenots," with its magnificent cast, is to be given there, and we can promise the patrons of the opera a delight such as they have rarely enjoyed. Mme. ZUCCHI, Miss PHILLIPS, the ever acceptable and consecutious MAZZOLENI, BELLINI and ARTOSOGOL, sustain the principal roles.

A CHORAL SERVICE.—By desire of the congregation of the Church of the Annunciation, in West Fourteenth-street, there will be another choral service to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Dr. LUNDY, as on the previous occasion, will be Precentor. The service will no doubt draw a large congregation of intelligent and devoted worshippers.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Proceedings in the State Senate Yesterday—Closing Remarks of the President—The Legislature Adjourned Sine Die without Electing a United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, April 6, 1866.

The Senate assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, all the members being present. After the reading of the journal President SCOVEL called Mr. RANYON to the chair, and rising to a question of privilege said:

The organs of the Republican Party says I gave my written pledge to go into joint meeting if I was elected President of the Senate. This falsehood has been twice repeated. I never gave such a pledge. But I have during all this session solemnly pledged myself to go into joint meeting for any true man except A. G. CATTELL, who, if he does not belong to the "ring," is utterly controlled and owned by it. I ask every Senator here, and every citizen who hears me, to bear it in their memory that the last words uttered by me in the Senate of New-Jersey was the prayer to God that I might act as a true man who loves his country. It was in the power of the Republican party to make a Senator any day of this week. They did not do it. I only refused to ratify the bargain and sale made with A. G. CATTELL long before the election. I would not—I could not descend to carry out the contract. The strength of my position is in its simplicity. In this is the power to vote for a true man for Senator other than Mr. CATTELL. I did not think he could compare with ZABRISKIE, FIELD, VAN DYKE, GREGORY, HAY, WALLOCK or WOODBULL. I would have voted for Gen. MCCALLISTER, or, as a last resort, for Ex-Gov. NEWELL. The caucus refused to nominate any but Mr. CATTELL. I could not support him. There stands the case. Personal abuse cannot change it. A candid world will see where the satire begins and where it ends, and if these are the last words I ever utter in the Senate of New Jersey, I will say that I hope whether there be a Senator from this State or not, that God will save the Republic.

Several of the Radicals said that they understood, if they remembered aright, that Mr. SCOVEL agreed to go into a joint meeting, which Mr. SCOVEL again addressing the House, denied. He said he held that the expulsion of Senator STOCKTON was wrong, and he was willing to go before the people on that issue.

The Senate then proceeded to the transaction of ordinary business, and at 12 o'clock the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

It has been reported here that Gov. WARD would call an extra session for the election of a United Senator, but this, I think, is hardly probable. New Jersey will have but one Senator at Washington until the Legislature meets again, which will be in January next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TRENTON, Friday, April 6.

The Legislature adjourned to-day at noon. Before the adjournment Mr. SCOVEL made a speech defining his position. He said he was then and there ready to go into joint meeting, and in addition to the candidates already named he suggested the names of Ex-Gov. NEWELL and Brig.-Gen. MCALLISTER as candidates for Senator, for whom he would gladly go into joint meeting before adjournment. There is some talk of an extra session to choose a Senator. The Republic

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Bible Exhibition of Paintings.—The Bonner-ville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, is again open with a fine exhibition of paintings, to be sold by auction on the evenings of the 10th and 11th inst. Many of the paintings are original and will be sold without reserve.

Mr. Gibson.—To change the route of the Broad-way line to Fulton ferry.

Mr. Gibson.—To change the route of the Broad-way line to Fulton ferry.

Mr. Gibson.—To change the route of a railroad from Greenpoint to the river St. Lawrence.

Mr. Dimon.—To amend the act in relation to the Long Island Railroad Company.

Mr. Dimon.—To amend the act to incorporate the Nassau Gas Light

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.
NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864-65 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. WM. R. BEND. HENRY A. POWLES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market rates.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 Nassau-st.,
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Hamden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co.	Hudson Bay Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks, upon commission only: Adams Express Co., United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kingsley, Hamden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Express and Transportation Company.

$30 000,000.
20 YEAR MEXICAN LOAN DUE 1885.

The 3D Series Coupons on Eleven (11) Millions Loan, due April 1, prox., will be paid in Gold on presentation on or after said date, at the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
No. 40 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, M.

The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

B. S. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, of New-York, on the morning of the first Tuesday of April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Call loans and bills discounted	$1,644,122 31
U. S. bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury notes	1,000,000 00
Legal tender notes on hand	1,787,400 00
Specie	32,854 01
Cash items	760,150 61
Due from banks	157,197 00
State and other stocks	220,000 00
Real estate	80,000 00
Total	$5,105,023 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	735,300 00
Due depositors and banks	2,719,916 17
Dividends unpaid	2,764 00
Profits	209,210 79
Total	$5,105,023 17

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, J. M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th of April, 1866.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Notary Public.

[Internal revenue stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON 2d instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Second-av. Railroad Company for the ensuing year:

John Riley, George Bell, Samuel Willets, John O'Brien, Julius Wadsworth, Waldo Hutchins, Grant Hamilton, W. R. Arnold, H. C. Beach, Edward Haight, George Bell, (of Hicks & Bell,) Frederick A. Lane, Cornelius McOoun.

And at the same time Isaac A. Storm, E. S. Munroe, and John H. Pistt were chosen Inspectors of Election for 1867.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RILEY was elected President, SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President, JOHN O'BRIEN Treasurer and HARVEY H. WOOD Secretary.

HARVEY H. WOODS,
Secretary.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

"ART. 1. SEC. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the second Monday in May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.

By order, CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 24th of March, at the fire No. 216 Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 587, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 553, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of Nevada, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one Certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of G. Bingham; and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of J. H. Toombs, the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.) The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 216 Broadway.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. }

—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called to be held at the office of said Company, No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to increase the capital stock of said Company from $1,000,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.

S. MCKINZIE, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of said bonds, the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and coupons with the undersigned to do the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road.

GEO. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOT,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 157 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.

AMOS PENNEY, Secretary.

WATERTOWN (WIS.) CITY BONDS—Issued to the Ch. St. P. & F. R. R. Co. may be exchanged for Ch. & N. W. R. Co. common stock at the rate of 40 cents on the par value including coupons. It presented before June 1, 1866, the offer is a favorable one and has been accepted by a large number of stockholders; it is probably the only one which will ever be made for the issue of bonds. Address L. PRITCHARD, Ch. & N. W. R. Co. office, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following certificates of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company, (transfer of which have been stopped,) viz.: Nos. 1,534, 1,567, 1,568 and 1,564, one hundred shares each, in name of D. G. Scofield & Co., the same having been fraudulently obtained.

WOODS & CLARKE.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. EMMET, Treasurer.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class property in this City, in different amounts. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 21 Pine-st., third floor.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock.	American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock.	Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.	Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks and Gas stocks.
National Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National Bankers' Express stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	
United States Telegraph stock.	

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE.
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

TELEGRAPH & EXPRESS STOCKS.

National Bankers' Express, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, United States Telegraph, Russian Extension Telegraph, American Express, Adams Express, United States Express, Westcott's Express, National Express, American Telegraph,	Wanted.
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Telegraph and Express Stocks, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad and Insurance Stocks, and all securities at the Stock Exchange. Information furnished as to payment of coupons, changes of securities, capital stock, funded debt, dividends, &c., important to capitalists, collated since 1853. Apply to	For sale.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

MOWRY, KEYS & HEND,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 NEW-ST.

Give particular attention to purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants received and interest allowed on daily balances.

A. L. MOWRY,
Late President Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
H. S. KEYS,
C. E. LEFFEL,
Of Keys & Leffel, Cincinnati.
GEO. H. HEND,
Late of Henry Clews & Co.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.

$2,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$2,000 UNION MUTUAL.
$2,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
$2,000 COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.
$4,000 CHUBB'S MUTUAL.
EVAN A. EVANS,
Dealer in Insurance Scrip,
No. 45 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 4 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL S. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$950,540 10
Current expenses	6,220 63
Remittances and other cash items, exchanges, &c.	104,764 04
Due from banks	38,940 74
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	70,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other U. S. securities	160,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,076 00
Legal tenders	321,400 00
Total	$1,607,035 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00
Less amount on hand	20 00
Amount outstanding	269,980 00
Individual deposits	961,395 91
United States deposits	173,979 61
Due to National Banks	164,422 43
Profit and loss	77 151 95
Total	$1,607,035 10

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of April, 1866.

WM. C. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, the property of private parties, were stolen from the safe of the Monmouth Fire Insurance Company, No. 7 Courtlandt-street, on the night of WEDNESDAY, April 4. Brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid by the individuals to whom they belong, for the return of all or any of them, to the office of the company:

Five U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes,

No. 163,612, issued Jan. 16, 1865		$500
No. 202,712, issued Jan. 16, 1865		100
No. 27,412, issued Jan. 16, 1865		100
No. 62,762, issued Jan. 12, 1865, third series		500

Four Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, Nos. 1,623, 1,624, 1,624 and 1,725, at $1,000 each

One Lexington City Mortgage Bond, issued to Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company	1,000
One Nashville and Chattanooga First Mortgage Bond, indorsed by State Tennessee, No. 932	1,000
Twelve shares Preferred Stock of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Railroad Company, Certificate No. 28, at $100 each	1,200
Thirteen shares of Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company Certificate No. 68, at $100 each	1,300
Three shares of Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 69, at $100 each	300

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINance passed by the City Council, January 8, 1866, for the purpose of funding the Coupons of the City Bonds, notice is hereby given that on the first day of July next, Bonds of the respective amounts of One Hundred, Three Hundred, and Five Hundred Dollars ($100, $300 and $500) will be prepared and are now ready to be delivered at the office of the City Treasurer, in Exchange-place. These bonds have twenty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, and the Coupons are payable semi-annually in the city of New-York. Those Bonds, for which Coupons are funded before the first day of November, 1866, will bear interest from the first day of January last.

(Signed) R. T. GIBSON,
Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will make the exchange without charge.

APRIL 7, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Ocean Creek Oil, Lumber and Mining Company.—You are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 25 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $50,000.

TRUSTEES.
W. S. CARMAN, C. B. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, F. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR, J. DAVIS,
C. WEIDENFELD.

A. RANNEY, Secretary.

BRUNSWICK CITY LAND COMPANY.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors this day adopted, notice is hereby given to all a special meeting of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of important business.

A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The books of transfer will be closed from April 7 to April 10, both days inclusive.

H. G. WHEELER, President.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 M., to receive the report of their Committee.

JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO practitioners, by old experienced plasterer obtaining patients, for suffering from a broken limb. Address in confidence, DR. BLISS, Box 1,284 Post-Office.

STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, the property of private parties, were stolen from the safe of the Monmouth Fire Insurance Company, No. 7 Courtlandt-street, on the night of WEDNESDAY, April 4. Brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid by the individuals to whom they belong, for the return of all or any of them, to the office of the company:

Five U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes,

No. 163,612, issued Jan. 16, 1865		$500
No. 202,712, issued Jan. 16, 1865		100
No. 27,412, issued Jan. 16, 1865		100
No. 62,762, issued Jan. 12, 1865, third series		500

Four Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, Nos. 1,623, 1,624, 1,624 and 1,725, at $1,000 each

One Lexington City Mortgage Bond, issued to Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company	1,000
One Nashville and Chattanooga First Mortgage Bond, indorsed by State Tennessee, No. 932	1,000
Twelve shares Preferred Stock of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Railroad Company, Certificate No. 28, at $100 each	1,200
Thirteen shares of Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company Certificate No. 68, at $100 each	1,300
Three shares of Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 69, at $100 each	300

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

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(Signed) R. T. GIBSON,
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C. WEIDENFELD.

A. RANNEY, Secretary.

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A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The books of transfer will be closed from April 7 to April 10, both days inclusive.

H. G. WHEELER, President.

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JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO practitioners, by old experienced plasterer obtaining patients, for suffering from a broken limb. Address in confidence, DR. BLISS, Box 1,284 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
1864, 1865, 1866,
Wanted by
WM. C. O'NEAL,
No. 47 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
OFFICE, 763 THIRD-AV.,
Between 46th and 47th-sts.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on deposits from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

RICHARD H. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 49 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now or on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.

GEORGE POLSON, President.
SEYMOUR A. BURCE, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 17 Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

W. J. FARRIS, Secretary. GEO. SMITH, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS OF $1 TO $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before April 11 draw interest from April 1.

ASSETS, $1,809,938 36.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NO. 594 6TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. SAMUEL HEWDY, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-AV. corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 draw interest at once. THOMAS CHERRY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 6, 1866	358,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865	201,588 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT GOELET,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	WM. H. TERRY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	JOHN D. HOWARD,
THEODORE SEDGWICK,	JOHN HAMMOND,
JACOB REES,	JOSEPH GRATON,
JOHN WHITEHEAD,	JOHN HILTON,
D. LYNDE HARRIS,	ROBERT BOYD,
W. A. BOOKER,	AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY E. LEVERICH.	

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THE GLOBE
FIRE INSURANCE, COM'Y,
Office, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., Ocean Bank Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets, April 2, 1866, over,	240,000
Losses unpaid	1,860

This Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire at equitable rates.

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,531 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks gainst loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS

Hugh Laing,	H. Henry Haight,
Bingham Townsend,	Ged. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno,	Charles S. Swords,
Silas Bronson,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Wadsworth,	Charles del Valle,
Samuel Willets,	Laurence Parmare,
R. A. Cushman,	Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Suail,	Jacob Van Nagenen,
Orlando Meade,	John R. Willis,
S. L. H. Ward,	Preston H. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd,	Walker Burnet,
C. S. Suarez,	Henry Coddington,
Frank J. Martin,	Nicholas Hone,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PERPETUAL POLICIES.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866	$1,645,962 98

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New-York, being convinced of the great convenience and safety of the system of deposit insurance, so long and successfully practiced in Europe, and in some of the other States of the Union, has decided to adopt the same in its own business, whenever it may be desired by the party seeking insurance.

This mode of insurance will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively, and will be conducted on the following plan:

The assured is required, on the issuing of the policy, to deposit with the Company such sum as may be agreed on, not to exceed the aggregate of ten annual premiums, which remains on deposit permanently as long as the property stands, and the party desires to continue the insurance. If the property be sold, it is provided that the insurance shall still hold good for sixty days longer, in order to give time to make the necessary change in the policy.

Whenever the assured shall elect to terminate the insurance, or the same shall be cancelled by sale as above mentioned, he or she will be entitled, to receive back the whole sum deposited, less five per cent, which, with the interest, constitutes the premium reserved by the Company.

The Company reserves to itself, as heretofore, the right to cancel any risk, on due notice, in which case the whole deposit, without any deduction, will be returned to the assured. This right will be strictly limited to the parties now abroad desire to be secure against change.

An example of the practical working of this system is here presented:

Mr. Smith has a house which he desires to insure for $6,000; the annual premium on that sum is $12 50, ten years' premium is $125; this amount is deposited with the Company, and the insurance perpetual, without further payment of any kind.

When the property is sold, or the assured desires to abandon the insurance, he can have the deposit of $125 returned less $12 50 of the 10%. If the Company elects to cancel, he receives the whole $125, and the bargain is at an end.

The advantages of this method of insuring, in the case of dwellings, where permanent security is especially desirable, rendering unnecessary the constant vigilance now required, in order to prevent a policy from lapsing, and in many instances cannot be fully appreciated here, even more than elsewhere. The insurance amount of dwelling property in this City, counting in many cases a life time, is so large that to have this amount especially valuable for its permanency and safety.

When insurance must be renewed from year to year the best companies are many times out and the property on which families depend for their sole support may often appear in an hour—some made, insurance by deposit need never to be renewed again, except where circumstances call for its discontinuance.

It is kept alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, $6,000 costs say $12 50 per annum, on a first-class dwelling; if insured for 5 years, will be furnished on application to the Company.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES G. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
ROBT. M. GRAHAM,	JOHN A. GRAHAM,
EDW. A. WOODBURY,	GEO. W. BERGEN,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILES L. BECKWITH,
BOWDOIN SQUARE,	CHAS. A. WARNER,
EDWARD HUNTER,	JOHN A. WARNER, Jr.,
JESSE R. WOLFE,	WATSON S. CASE,
WILLIAM E. STROBEL,	ISAAC T. SMITH,
JOHN C. BENDERNAGEL,	SAMUEL SNEDEN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONRAD,	EDWARD HARBER,
MARTIN AMES,	W. GRAHAM, Jr.,
FAIRCHILD W. TURNEY,	SAMUEL B. BRADFORD,
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,	

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, 2d, 2d Vice-Pres.
H. G. WHEELER, Secretary.
WM. B. ASPINWALL, Ass't Secretary.

MILLINERY.

SIMMONS' PARIS MILLINERY, NO. 637 Broadway, up stairs; two doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.

A large assortment of round hats and morning bonnets.

SPRING BONNETS—VERY CHEAP, AT L. BIENE'S Millinery, No. 277 Broadway. Great bargains—Roller Hats, Ribbons and Silks, wholesale and retail. Immense bargains for all. Children's Hats. Old hats cleaned and trimmed.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, 1866,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:

ABOUT 3,000 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by simple at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &C.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Cellars, underneath the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs	20,000	Pea beans, lbs	2,300
Barley, lbs	10,000	Desiccated potatoes, lbs	100
Corn starch, lbs	10,000	Pickles, gals	1,000
Cocoa, lbs	2,000	Mustard, lbs	100
Chocolate, lbs	2,000	Powdered pepper, lbs	100
Gluten flour, lbs	1,000	Soap, lbs	100
Farina, lbs	10,000	Whisky, quart bottles	30,000
Hominy, lbs	10,000	Whisky, quart, in bbls	2,000
Macaroni, lbs	10,000	Whisky, in bbls, gals	2,000
Oatmeal, lbs	10,000	Sherry wine, quart bottles	10,000
Petroleum, gals	2,000	Tarragona wine, bottles	2,000
Extract of coffee, gals	1,000	Tarragona wine, bbls	10,000
Extract of beef, lbs	2,000	Claret, bbls	50
Farina, lbs	10,000	Sherry wine, in bbls	50
Corn meal, lbs	10,000	Champagne, bottles	10,000
Graham flour, lbs	10,000	Brandy, bbls	50
Farina, lbs	10,000	Brandy, bottles	10,000

The Herald Tribune, Sunday, April 7, 1861.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA

VIA CAYENNE AND PANAMA.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS.

AVOIDING FOUR JOURNEYS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. R. WATSON, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 P.M.

Connecting at Aspinwall with the splendid steamships of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, leaving Panama on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

ILLINOIS,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, April 20, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

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Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, May 4, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, May 18, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, July 13, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 3, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 10, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 17, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 24, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 31, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, September 7, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, September 14, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, September 21, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, September 28, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 5, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 12, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 19, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 26, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, November 2, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, November 9, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, November 16, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, November 23, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, November 30, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, December 7, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, December 14, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

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FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, December 21, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, December 28, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

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FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, January 4, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, January 11, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, January 18, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, January 25, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTELLATION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, February 1, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

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No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, February 8, at 12 M., for the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and will find the connecting steamship at Aspinwall ready to receive them.

Through Tickets to San Francisco, $250.

Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, $300.

Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, $300.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Servants, $125.

Medical attendant free.

Cabin Stores, Wines, Liquors, &c., of the best quality, at moderate prices.

Baggage received on board the day before sailing.

Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 177 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, February 15, at

TWO GREAT FIRES.

Over Half a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

One Person Burned to Death and Several Narrow Escapes from Suffocation.

About 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear basement of the five-story building of No. 231 Broadway, occupied by H. J. Bangs, as a restaurant and dwelling. Before the alarm was given the entire building was filled with a dense volume of smoke, creating great confusion among the inmates who were sleeping on the upper floors. Many of those attempting to escape were nearly suffocated in doing so, and several were compelled to make their exit from the premises in their night-clothes. One of the female servants employed in the dining-saloon, whose name could not be ascertained, is still missing, and it is feared that she became so confused in her attempt to escape that she was unable to reach the street in safety. The supposition is that the unfortunate woman was smothered to death by the dense smoke which filled the building.

Although the firemen were promptly on the ground in answer to the alarm, the flames had gained such rapid headway that their persistent efforts were of no avail, the entire building being speedily wrapped in flames. Before the fire was effectually subdued, the flames extended to the large six-story building Nos. 229 and 230 Broadway, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Barclay-street, formerly known as the North American Hotel, which was also totally destroyed. The aggregate losses occasioned by this fire are estimated at about $300,000.

Officer O'Connor, of the Third Precinct, was the first to discover the fire, when he gave the alarm. Immediately after, Officer McGuire ran up the stairs of No. 231, and on the third floor he found Lewis Strissbach, a man 72 years of age, who was lying ill in his room and nearly suffocated by smoke. The officer succeeded in removing Mr. Strissbach from the burning building, and he was subsequently removed to the New-York Hospital.

Nothing like an accurate or complete list of the losses occasioned by the destruction of these buildings, or the insurances upon the property destroyed, can yet be obtained—there being over sixty tenants who occupied the several floors. Mr. Bangs, in whose premises the fire first broke out, estimates his loss at $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,500, in the following companies: Atlantic, $3,000; Hope, $2,000; Howard, $3,000; Lenox, $3,000; Park, $4,000; Importers' and Traders', $1,500; Hanover, $10,000; Germania, $13,000; Humboldt, $2,000. The building is owned by John McGregor, and is damaged to the extent of $40,000; insured, but to what extent could not be ascertained.

The first floor of No. 229 Broadway was occupied by S. Hatfield, tailor. His loss on stock is estimated at $30,000. Some of his stock was removed. His insurance could not be ascertained. The second floor was occupied by Wm. A. Brown & Co., dealer in umbrellas and parasols. Some of his stock was removed, the heat being intense. The rest of the building was occupied as offices. No estimate of losses could be obtained.

The first floor of No. 230 Broadway was occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as a ticket and freight office. Their loss on office furniture and fixtures is stated to be $5,000. Insured. The third floor was occupied by McLean & Ramsey, tailors. The most of their stock was removed by the Insurance Patrol. Loss about $8,000. Insured. The upper part of this building was also occupied as offices.

The following is a correct list of the other occupants of the building, nearly all of whom suffered a total loss, in sums ranging from $100 to $8,000 each.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's office; Leicht & Co., boots and shoes; Hatfield & Sons, tailors; Rosenbaum & Weil, stationers; Benjamin & Son, trusses; Isaac Mayer, boots and shoes; Kraus & Copenhagen, barbers; John H. Russell & Co., hardware; Lee & Walsh, dry goods; Simons & Zoolkowski, dry goods; Thomas Burns, restaurant; Stirns Brothers, dry goods; Alex. H. Ritchie, steel engraver; Walker & Co., engineers; E. L. Fancher, lawyer; E. H. Channing, lawyer; —— Comstock, lawyer; —— Ganet, engravers' dies; —— Wheeler, lawyer; Wright & Son, lawyers; Brown & Co., umbrellas; McLeod & Remmey, tailors; Roberts & Co., needles and cutlery; —— Ely, railroad engineers; —— Dalton, restaurant; Cooper & Roe, lawyers; —— Martens, lawyer; J. M. Robertson, lawyer; —— Gage, lawyer; —— Traver, lawyer; —— Jackson, architect; Wynant, Wyncoop & Moses, lawyers; —— Parish, lawyer; Davison, Stiles & Woolsey; —— Morgan, agent; —— Virvig, patent office; Wm. Howland, engraver; Chas. Costley, card printer; —— Smith, card printer.

The following were the tenants occupying Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Barclay-street: No. 1—J. R. Benjamin, trusses; loss $5,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. T. Burns, liquors. A. Miller, cigars. No. 1½—J. Mather, boots and shoes. No. 2—Mitchell & Co., hardware cutlery. No. 2½—L. J. A. Mosnell & Co., hardware cutlery. No. 3—Stirn & Bro., cloths and cassimeres. No. 3—Stirn & Bro., cloths and cassimeres. The first floor of No. 3 was occupied by Simons & Zoelkowski, dealers in cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Most of their stock was removed. The third floor was occupied by A. H. Ritchie, steel plate engraver. Nothing was saved that was in this building at the time the fire broke out. The engraved steel plate of Mr. F. B. Carpenter's "Friend during the Emancipation Proclamation" before the Cabinet," which has been in the engraver's hands for one year and a half, and which has cost nearly $10,000, was in a fire-proof building, where it has been stored every night since December. Mr. Carpenter having promised the first copy of the artist's proof to the late President, it had been taken the present week, and is to be sent to Mrs. Lincoln. It can now be seen at the office of the publishers, Derby & Miller, No. 8 Spruce-street.

Mr. Ritchie has lost the life-like painting of his "Death of President Lincoln," embodying twenty-seven portraits, together with the steel plate, which had been in the engraver's hands for eight months, and was two-thirds done. He also lost the painting (copy) of the "Republican Court"—Washington Entering New-York," and many other drawings, proofs and paintings of great value, the accumulation of twenty years' artistic life, which cannot be replaced. He also lost all of his pressed paper, stock and was insured only for $10,000.

Messrs. Cooper & Roe, attorneys, on the same floor, lost their valuable law library. Their papers and safe were saved; insured for $1,300. Derby & Miller lose the steel portrait which illustrate their subscription books, &c. Loss, $3,000; insured, $6,000.

The building was owned by J. G. Hamilton. His loss is estimated at $125,000; insured for $100,000. The building was a very large one, having a front of 50 feet on Broadway, and a depth of 150 feet on Barclay-street.

No. 232 Broadway was considerably flooded by water. The first floor is occupied by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company as a ticket office and general freight agency. The three upper floors are occupied by Messrs. Sinsheimer & Hoffman, dealers in clothing. Loss estimated at $10,000; insured for $80,000.

During the progress of the fire, five servant girls, named Bridget Monahan, Christiana Glawn, Caroline Rue, Margaret Scanlan and Mary Reilly, who were employed in Bangs' restaurant, were arrested by the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, but on what charge or complaint does not appear; in all probability through some mistake. They were afterward placed in custody of the Third Precinct Police.

IN FULTON-STREET.

While the fire in Broadway was in active progress another alarm was given, when it was found that a fire had broken out in No. 180 Fulton-street, occupied by Geo. R. Richardson, dealer in boots and shoes. Like the Broadway fire, the flames here spread with great rapidity, soon extending to the adjoining buildings. Before the firemen could obtain control of the fire, Nos. 146, 148 and 150 were totally destroyed, as was No. 202 Broadway. Nos. 144 and 152 Fulton-street were considerably damaged by fire and water.

The following is a list of the tenants of all the buildings destroyed, with the estimated losses and insurances:

No. 150 Fulton-street—George C. Richardson, boots and shoes. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000 in the Morris, Metropolitan, New-England, Norwich, and Importers' and Traders' Insurance companies. Basement occupied by J. M. Marmont as a saloon. Loss $1,000; insured.

No. 146 Fulton-street—First floor occupied by James Eustace as a clothing-store. A greater part of the stock was removed. Loss $10,000; insured. The upper floors were occupied by William H. Griffith, manufacturer of billiard tables. Loss $30,000; partly insured. The basement was occupied by Merkal & Kolueber as a saloon. Loss $800; insured.

No. 148 Fulton-street—the first floor was occupied by Brown Brothers as a clothing-store. Much of their stock was removed. Loss $10,000; insured for $16,000 in the Star, Globe and Central Park Insurance Companies. The upper floors were occupied by W. J. Sharp, manufacturer of billiard tables. Loss $25,000. Partly insured. Basement occupied by Fritz Dreese, saloon keeper. Loss $1,000; insured for $1,000.

No. 152 Fulton-street was occupied by David Close as a clothing-store. This building was considerably damaged by fire and water.

No. 144 Fulton-street, occupied by Mr. Jones as a dining-room, and his premises were also badly damaged by fire and water.

No. 202 Broadway was a six-story stone front building, owned by Mr. Cleveland. Loss $30,000; insured for $22,000. The first floor was occupied by Knapp & Griffin as a clothing-store. A large part of their stock was removed. Loss $10,000, covered by insurance.

Angelo Herlman, dealer in wines, occupied the basement. Loss $10,000; insured. The second and third floors were occupied by D. Greenfield and Henry Sigua, dealers in furs, and Simons & Bourman, dealer in precious stones. Mr. Sherman, manufacturer of corsets and hoop-skirts, occupied the two upper floors. No estimate of losses could be obtained.

No. 200 Broadway was also somewhat flooded by water. The basement is occupied by John Sattig, dealer in wines and liquors. Loss $5,000; insured for $20,000. The first floor is occupied by the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; slight damage. Messrs. Purcell & Co., real estate agents, suffered a loss of $200 by water.

No. 18 John-street, occupied by J. M. Thorburn & Co., dealers in seeds, was also damaged to a slight extent. Insured for $60,000, as follows: New-York Equitable, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Standard, $5,000; Empire City, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Harmony, $5,000; Bowery, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Astor, $5,000; Clinton, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Mercantile, $5,000.

The building is owned by J. M. Thorburn, and was insured for $6,000 in the North River, and $7,000 in the Howard.

The police performed most efficient service at both fires, in assisting to secure property and persons, and in keeping the crowds in the immediate vicinity of the burning buildings clear of the gathering crowds, who always throng the streets on such occasions. Capt. Green, of the Third Precinct, was in command of the Police forces at the Broadway and Barclay-street fire, and Capt. De Lamy, of the Second Precinct, directed the movements of the Metropolitans at the Fulton-street fire.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department who were on duty at either fire. Large reinforcements were constantly arriving, and their operations were under the constant direction of Chief-Engineer Kingsland, ably assisted by Assistant Engineers Conlin, Oss, Bannidan, Sullivan, Everett and Mackay.

IN CHURCH-STREET.

An alarm of fire was given at noon yesterday, which was occasioned by a fire being lighted in the office stove in the basement of No. 34 Church-street, the smoke-pipe from which communicated with a defective flue. The smoke being prevented by the ordinary channel, it accumulated in considerable quantity, filling the store and bursting through the doors and grating. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but were not needed, as the employes had extinguished the fire with a few pails of water.

IN CLARK-STREET.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in the premises No. 20 Clark-street, occupied by James Van Vooney, as a policy office. The losses were very slight, as the flames were soon extinguished.

IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A fire broke out at 8:30 o'clock last night in the basement of the Columbia College, situate on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, being caused by a defective flue in the muffled furnace used for heating the building. Damage to premises by fire and water, $3,000. Covered by insurance in the North American, Globe and other Insurance Companies.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Quo Warranto to Oust a Territorial Justice—Right of the Relator to Proceed in the Name of the Territory—Territorial Sovereignty under the Kansas-Nebraska Act—Its Relations to the General Government—Nature, Powers and Jurisdiction of the Territorial Courts.

The Territory of Nebraska ex rel. Eleazer Wakeley, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Lockwood, defendant in error.—This was an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, filed in the District Court of the Territory of Nebraska, for the County of Douglas, by the Territorial District Attorney for the Judicial District, under the Code of 1857, and the act of October, 29, 1858.

The information shows that the defendant in error had, for the space of four days and more before its filing, unlawfully and without any legal appointment or right whatsoever, held, exercised, usurped and intruded, and still did so, the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska, and excluded the relator therefrom; that the relator had been duly appointed, confirmed, commissioned and qualified as such Associate Justice, and held and was entitled to hold that office.

Demurrer was interposed taking the objection that the information showed no cause of action; and the District Court of the Territory sustained the demurrer and dismissed the proceeding, to which ruling was then taken to the Supreme Court on error, where the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. It was then brought to this Court by writ of error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, the plaintiff in error contending that as the information set forth the right of the relator to the office, and the usurpation of it by the defendant, in the language of the statute in such cases, it did state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer did not specify any grounds of objection, except that "the information shows no cause of action." This is, therefore, the only question raised by it. The provisions of the code of 1857, entitled "Informations," was not repealed by the code of 1858, but it was enacted that *quo warranto* were to be "prosecuted under the code whenever applicable." The code of 1857 prescribes the requisites of the information and provides that the "defendants shall appear and answer such petition in the usual way, and issue being joined, it shall be tried in the ordinary manner." Thus a demurrer was not provided for in terms, and it is contended that therefore a demurrer to the information was not allowable. But if it was, it is clear that the rules applicable to it are those prescribed by the Code of 1858, and that the question is raised by it whether the information states facts sufficient to show a cause of action.

The District Court entertained the opinion that it was not competent for the Territory of Nebraska to institute this proceeding; or, in other words, that the relator could not use the name of the Territory. If this objection was a valid objection, it was clearly that specified in the code of 1858 "that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue." This appeared on the face of the petition; and the objection not having been taken by demurrer or answer, was waived. But the information was rightly filed in the name of the Territory, under the code of 1857, which gives remedy against "any person unlawfully holding or exercising any public office or franchise within this Territory;" and under the code of 1858, which provides the right to file an information, in "any citizen of this Territory who shall claim any office to which the party is entitled." This language embraces by its terms the office of a territorial Judge is manifest and indisputable. The Judge not only holds and exercises an office within the Territory, but the whole judicial power of the Territory is vested in him and his associates. He interprets the laws made by the people; and under and in conformity with those laws, he decides all controversies involving the lives, the liberties and the property of the people. It is certainly immaterial whether the relator or the defendant claims to hold the office by appointment of the President, by appointment of the Governor, or by election of the people. He is, in each instance, within the terms and the spirit of the statutes. In this case the defendant upon the record admits himself to be a mere usurper. The relator shows a regular appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate, and the exercise for several months, of the office of Associate Justice; and that the defendant has intruded into and usurped the office without any right whatever. This is admitted by the demurrer. Shall he, then, be heard to deny the authority of the Territory to oust him? Is it any concern of his that the relator holds his office by appointment of the President and Senate? Is it upon that the Territory shall not be permitted to inquire under what claim or right the office has been usurped or exercised by another? In every sense, an Associate Justice is an officer of the Territory. His functions are all performed within it, and concern its people. Territorial courts are not Federal courts. They are not constitutional, but legislative courts. They exercise the jurisdiction of circuit and district courts of the United States, not by virtue of the Constitution conferring this jurisdiction on the Federal courts, but by virtue of the organic acts. The Judges are not United States Judges, but Territorial Judges. This has been held in this Court, (1 Pet., 511; 9 How., 616; 1 Branch (Flor.) 198.)

Congress had power to provide for this Territory a government of such form and powers as it in its wisdom thought proper. It might have reserved to itself the sole legislative authority over it, or have vested it in certain officers or a council. Instances of such modes of providing "all needful rules and regulations" for the Territories are familiar. It saw fit to grant the very largest powers in every one of the departments of Government to Territorial officers—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. In providing that the "Executive power in and over the said Territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a Governor;" that the "legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in a Governor and legislative assembly;" that the judicial power and authority of the said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The powers thus conferred reside in the officers named, exclusive of all others. The domestic concerns of the Territory are committed to their sole care, and until Congress sees fit to repeal or modify this law, no other officers can interfere with them. The terms are necessarily exclusive, and the forms of expression are identical with those of the Federal Constitution in corresponding provisions. Just as there can be no Federal Executive but the President, so there can be no Territorial Executive but the Governor. In this organic act every form of words is employed, not only to confer exclusive powers on the different branches of the Government, but to indicate that these Governors are inherent in the Territory as a political entity. The judicial power within the Territory is spoken of as the "Judicial power of the Territory;" so, of the Executive and legislative branches of the Territorial Government. The question is not what Congress might do—not what it was wise for it to do, but simply what it did—the organism it did then create by law. It is therefore immaterial that Congress may repeal the act, or how these officers were to be appointed; those matters do not affect the status of the Territory.

The Territory being thus intended by Congress to be regarded at the date of the act exclusive of power within its limits, so far as its domestic affairs are concerned, all laws are enacted in its name, and all prerogative writs run and are prosecuted in its name and by its authority. The usurper of one of its offices is an offender against its dignity; its people suffer by the act of usurpation. If this proceeding cannot be prosecuted in the name of the Territory there is no remedy. No law or authority exists for instituting a proceeding by *quo warranto*, or filing an information in the name of the United States in the case of a Territorial office. And, if this could be done, it would be a mere change of form, the relator and respondent would be the same; the matter would be heard and determined by the same Court, and the result would be the same. The question does not involve the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Territory over the controversy, as the proceedings, in any possible form would be before those Courts.

When an officer of the Territory, has been regularly appointed by the President, and confirmed, the United States has no further duty to perform. The Territory has a right to have the office filled by the appointee. It is indeed a strange proposition that the Territory is powerless to oust a mere usurper from it, and put the rightful incumbent in. But as this information shows not only the right of the relator but the usurpation of the defendant, even as it appeared from the pleadings, or had been determined by judgment, that the usurper had no right to the office, there would still be judgment of ouster against the defendant, unless he should show a right to hold the office. In such a case as this, where the rights and interests of the people of a Territory are involved, the defendant should have set forth his title to the office, if any he claimed to have, instead of resting upon a demurrer to the information which so plainly and unanswerably shows the relator's right and the defendant's usurpation. The demurrer is intended for delay, and this Court should [illegible] ment for the relator.

The [illegible] in error, and exhibits that the [illegible] of error, could not be brought by the Territorial [illegible] instituted on the [illegible] of the United States, by its attorney general, [illegible] and for the Territory, the county attorney, [illegible] and therefore that no inferior and dependent authority has instituted proceedings to determine rights asserted and exercised by supreme authority. This is contrary to the whole spirit and precedent, and cannot be found. It does not appear that the relator was a resident of Nebraska at the time of making the relation, nor that the proceeding was brought within the county where the defendant in error resided and exercised his judicial functions. Nor is it averred that the relator resided within the judicial district to which the term assigned by the Territorial legislature.

It appears from the record that the relator is not now entitled to hold the office; but it does appear that his right has wholly ceased by reason of the expiration of his term of appointment as the office, and that therefore no judgment can be pronounced in the case. If error existed, the relator is the second No judgment can now be rendered in the case affecting the status of either of the parties.

J. M. Woolworth, for relator; Wm. F. Lockwood, defendant in error, in person.

TUESDAY, April 3.

On motion of Hon. O. H. Browning, Hon. Jesse O. Sexton, of Indiana, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Black, Robert J. Atkinson, of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, B. F. Fisher, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

ORDER OF COURT.

Ordered, That the several causes brought into this Court by writs of error or appeals from the Circuit and District Courts for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 16, 1861, be called and disposed of at the next term of this Court, under the rules thereof, and in regular order as they may stand upon the docket; and the clerk is directed to cause a copy of this order to be published in three daily papers of the City of Washington.

ORDER IN REFERENCE TO APPEALS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Regulations prescribed by the Supreme Court, under which appeals may be taken from the Court of Claims to said Supreme Court:

RULE 1.

In all cases hereafter decided in the Court of Claims in which, by the act of Congress such appeals are allowable, they shall be heard in the Supreme Court upon the following record, and none other:

1. A transcript of the pleadings in the case, of the final judgment of the Court, and of such interlocutory orders, rulings, judgments, and decrees as may be necessary to a proper review of the case.

2. A finding of the facts in the case by the said Court of Claims, and the conclusions of law on said facts in which the Court founds its judgment or decree.

The finding of the facts and the conclusions of law to be stated separately and certified to this Court as part of the record.

The facts so found are to be the ultimate facts or propositions which the evidence shall establish, in the nature of a special verdict, and not the evidence on which these ultimate facts are founded. See Burr *vs.* Des Moines Co., 2 Wallace, 102.

RULE 2.

In all cases in which judgments or decrees have heretofore been rendered, when either party is by law entitled to an appeal, the party desiring it shall make application to the Court of Claims by petition for the allowance of such appeal. Such petition shall contain a distinct specification of the errors alleged to have been committed by said Court in the rulings, judgment or decree in the case. The Court shall, if the specification of alleged error be correctly and accurately stated, certify the same, or may certify such alterations and modifications of the points decided and alleged for error as, in the judgment of said Court, shall distinctly, fully and fairly present the points decided by the Court, and the decision of circuit and district Courts mentioned in Rule 1, (except the statement of facts and law therein mentioned,) shall constitute the record on which those cases shall be heard in the Supreme Court.

RULE 3.

In all cases an order of allowance of appeal by the Court of Claims, or the Chief Justice thereof, in vacation, is essential, and the limitation of time for granting such appeal shall cease to run from the time an application is made for the allowance of appeal.

No. 40. Priscilla Lee Youngs et al., plaintiffs in error, against Francis Gilbeau and others.

In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 142. The officers and crew of the United States iron-clad *Wekawken*, appellants, *vs.* the steamer *Atlanta*.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause, and dismissing the appeal of W. L. Hodge, special agent, &c.

No. 51. James K. Simpson et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Autin Dall et al.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 135. Cornelius F. Buck, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Horace N. Colbath; and—

No. 136. Same *vs.* same.

Errors from the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in these cases, with costs.

No. 66. Louis Desobry, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Nicholson.

In error of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 34. John H. Darnell, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, *vs.* The United States.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 36. The United States, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Jeremiah V. Dimbel and others; and

No. 39.—The United States, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Hanson Allsburg's administrators.

Errors to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss these cases.

No. 9.—Thomas H. Mowell, claimant, &c., appellant *vs.* Alexander Porter.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs and interest.

No. 140.—Wm. Y. Brown, plaintiff, in error *vs.* Wm. C. Tarkington and others.

In error to the Circuit of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 146.—The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company appellant *vs.* Chas. Howard.

Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 130.—Lawrence G. Graham, et al., appellant, *vs.* La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and No. 131.—The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellant, *vs.* Chamberlain Bunn.

Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in these causes with costs.

No. 134.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Jose Francisco Arce.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motions to dismiss this cause.

No. 243. The Merced Mining Company, appellants, *vs.* Biddle Boggs. Appeal from the Supreme Court for the State of California.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 350. *Ex parte*, in the matter of Lambden P. Milligan, petitioner. On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

The following order is delivered by a majority of the Court to be entered in this cause, and the like order will be entered in all cases of the same matter of William A. Bowles, petitioner, and in No. 378, *ex parte* in the matter of Stephen Horsey, petitioner:

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and on the points and questions on which the said Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed in opinion, and which were certified to this Court for its opinion, agreeably to the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof the Court is of opinion—

1. That on the facts as stated in said petition and exhibits a writ of *habeas corpus* ought to be issued, according to the prayer of said petitioner.

2. That on the facts stated in the said petition and exhibits, the said Lambden B. Milligan ought to be discharged from custody as in said petition is prayed, according to the act of Congress passed 3d of March, 1863, entitled, "An act relating to Habeas *corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases."

3. That on the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, the Military Commission mentioned therein had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Lambden P. Milligan, in the manner and form as in said petition and exhibits are stated.

And it is therefore now here ordered and adjudged by the Court that it be so certified to the said Circuit Court.

I am instructed to say that the opinion of the Court in this case will be read at the next term, when each of the dissenting Judges will see fit to do so will state their grounds of dissent.

No. 116.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* The steamer *Victor* and cargo. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

The decree of the said District Court in this cause was affirmed.

No. 182.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* The [illegible] of the United States for the [illegible] District of [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, this appeal was dismissed.

No. 188.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* The [illegible] of the City of New-York. Appeal from the [illegible] of the United States for the Northern District of California.

This cause in this cause was reversed, and a special decree ordered in pursuance of the stipulation of the respective counsel.

No. 220.—Josefa de Haro et al., appellants, *vs.* The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

On motion of Mr. Black, of counsel for the appellants, and with the consent of the Attorney-General, this appeal is dismissed, but without prejudice to the appellants' rights to take a new appeal.

No. 382.—James Conway, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Nos. 383, 384, 385, 386, and 387.—Wm. Shehan, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and

Nos. 388 and 389.—Patrick Gillon, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts.

These writs of error are dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, upon the stipulation of the respective counsel.

No. 5.—Original docket *ex parte*, in the matter of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, petitioner.

No. 8.—Original docket *ex parte*, in the matter of Robert B. Marr, of Louisiana, petitioner.

Ordered by the Court that these cases be continued until the next term, under advisement.

No. 83.—The barge *Springbok*, &c., appellants, *vs.* The United States.

Ordered by the Court that this cause be continued until the Court term, under advisement.

No. 141.—James G. Barrows, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Granville L. Kindred.

Ordered by the Court that this cause be continued until the next term, under advisement.

Adjourned until the time and place appointed by law.

The Meteor Case Continued.—A Contract to Blow Up the Spanish Navy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

In the absence of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, whose testimony would have closed the case for the the prosecution, the Government called

Gen. M. Rousby, a torpedo-boat constructor, was examined by Mr. Courtney: I reside at No. 117 Waverley-place, in this City; I know Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna; met him once; know Stephen Rogers; the paper produced was signed by Mackenna, and handed to me; the certificate attached was handed me by Mr. Rogers or Col. Perry.

Counsel for the Government read the paper in evidence, under objection of Mr. Evarts.

CONTRACT FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

By this contract George W. Ramsay agrees to sell and deliver in the accessible port of Chili, to any agent of the Chilian Government, twenty torpedo boats. The torpedo boats, whose dimensions shall not be less than thirty feet in length, five feet in breadth, and four in depth, which shall be capable of the ordinary navigation in the open sea, and which shall be provided by the said Ramsay with them to deliver ten torpedoes of sufficient size to destroy any vessel.

He further agrees to go to Europe with them and provide a skilled man to accompany and assist him in the efficient working of the torpedo boats against the Spanish vessels of war and transports, for a period of one year from the delivery of said boats. The war with Spain should continue for the remainder. The torpedo boats to be ready for delivery within the space of one month from the date of the contract (Dec. 27, 1865, unless the Chilian Government shall grant an extension.

As an inducement to Ramsay to use his utmost energy Mackenna agrees him that the Government of Chili will pay to Ramsay, in addition to the agreed contract price, the sum of ten thousand dollars, if the contract is completed, and that such premium shall be on a scale as liberal as those published by the Government of Chili, to the officers and crew of the vessel of war first mentioned; but that the exact amount of such premiums must be fixed in the report or party whom the destruction is proposed, between Ramsay and the Government authorities.

Mackenna agrees, on behalf of the Government of Chili, to pay Ramsay as his agent, at the expiration of the term of service, £60,000 for the torpedo boats and the premium.

Attached to this contract is a certificate over the signature of Stephen Rogers, Consul of Chili, that Benj. Vicuna Mackenna is duly and fully authorized by his Government, the Republic of Chili, to execute contracts and sign any and all agreements on the said Government that in his discretion may promote her interests, and that he did sign the above contract; also, the published list of permissions for destruction or capture of certain Spanish vessels of war.

For the capture and delivery to the Chilian Government of—

The *Numancia*	$1,000,000
The *Villa de Madrid*	800,000
The *Resolucion*	400,000
The *Blanca*	400,000
The *Berenguela*	400,000
Steam transport *Marques de la Victoria*	200,000
Sloop-of-war *Vasco Nunez*	150,000

For the destruction of any of these vessels, one-half of the amount set down for capture was to be paid.

After the reading of these documents, Mr. Courtney stated that here the prosecution rested, with the exception of the recall of Mr. Jerome, who had been subpœnaed. That gentleman failing to appear, an attachment was issued, and the Court took recess.

At 3 o'clock, the officer having returned, stated that he had failed to find Mr. Jerome. The Court adjourned till 11 this morning.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District—April 6.

Judge Nelson having arrived from Washington, presided in this Court this morning. He called the calendar of jury causes and set some of them down for trial on different days. It is not probable that he will remain here longer than next week, and the appeals will probably not be called till his return in May.

Action by a Divorced Wife against Her Former Husband to Recover Her Property.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Monell and a Jury.

Abby Lincoln vs. Levi A. Lincoln.—This action was brought to recover possession of the furniture of house No. 39 McDougall-street, New-York. Defendant took the furniture from the plaintiff in September 1865. Both parties claimed title to the furniture. The plaintiff testified that she purchased and paid for it with her own money, and the plaintiff testified that he purchased and paid for it with his own money. The parties were married in November, 1854, in Providence, R. I. The relation of husband and wife continued until June 22, 1865, when defendant obtained a decree of divorce in the Superior Court, on the alleged ground that plaintiff had another husband at the time of the marriage. The validity of this decree is still in litigation in the Superior Court. A portion of the furniture was purchased by plaintiff with the proceeds of the sale of her sewing furnished rooms at No. 39 McDougall-street, which the plaintiff superintended and carried on while the parties lived together as husband and wife and before the decree was granted, and defendant insisted that as to such portion plaintiff could not, in any court, recover, because the earnings of plaintiff and the avails of the business, which they carried on, belonged to her husband, and passed to him. The Court held that the legal effect of the decree of divorce was that the plaintiff, by reason of having another husband, was incapable of entering into the marriage contract, and that the marriage was void *ab initio*; that none of the legal rights and consequences of the marriage relation ever existed, and that plaintiff was free from the marriage.

The Court charged the jury that the question turned upon a question of evidence, as to whether the plaintiff or defendant was to be believed; and that if the furniture was purchased and paid for by the plaintiff and with her means, then it was hers; but if it was purchased and paid for by defendant and with his means, then it was his.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, and assessed the value of the property at $1,000, and the Court granted an allowance of $40 to plaintiff.

S. C. Coombs for plaintiff; N. B. Stafford for defendant.

Divorce Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Barnard.

In a divorce suit published in our columns a few days ago, the title of the case should have been Eliza A. Breck *vs.* Geo. Cuyler Breck, instead of Eliza A. Buck *vs.* Geo. C. Buck.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Justice Monell.

No. 350. *Ex parte*, in the matter of Lambden P. Milligan, petitioner. On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Robert E. Curtiss et al. *vs.* George Marshall; the costs imposed as a condition for granting a new trial in this case, are the costs of the immediate preceding trial, and not the costs of the action previous to and including such trial. John Henry Schroeder et al. *vs.* John Baker et al. Survivor, &c.; motion granted, without costs. The American Building Company et al. *vs.* Smith Sloan et al.; motion granted. Moritz Von Bruck et al. *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted, and proceedings in the cause stayed for three days after the entry of judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Struthers *vs.* Pearce; order settled. (See memorandum.)

By Judge Ready.

Rossman *vs.* Anschi Chesed; motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 6.

By Justice Ingraham.

Cornelius C. V. Ostrander et al. *vs.* Susan M. Jones et al.; judgment for plaintiffs, declaring the power valid and authorizing the executors to sell, &c. (See opinion.)

Notice to the Bar.

On Monday next, and every succeeding day until Mr. Justice Ulshoeffer finishes the present motion calendar, he will call twenty causes, in order to ascertain which are not opposed. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Distinction Between a Co-Partner and a Co-Owner—Important Decision as to when an Order of Arrest will not be Discharged—Pennsylvania Oil Lands.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

William H. Webb vs. J. K. M. Skinner.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest. The order was granted upon these facts: In the latter [illegible] of the [illegible] Mr. Allen K. Williams, who was [illegible] in this City, employed him to [illegible] which [illegible] he had long known, to buy lands for him in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Under this employment the defendant, in December, 1865, bought a parcel on Pithole Creek, [illegible] in the name of the company, paid [illegible] and drew on Williams for $3,000 to pay for it. He afterward continued to buy other parcels, and in January, 1866, went to New-York and exhibited to Williams a schedule of the lands he had bought or contracted for, which showed that about $40,000 would be required to complete the purchases. At this time Williams, who had entire confidence in the defendant, introduced him to the plaintiff. After examining the matter, the plaintiff, who had advanced to Williams the $3,000 used in the purchases, at the request of the latter, gave his note for $20,000, and the defendant returned to Pennsylvania, received the money from the plaintiff from time to time as it was required, and completed the purchase of the property aforesaid in May,